FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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God Knows Best.

Some time, when all life's lessons have been learned,
And sun and stars forever more have set,
The things which our weak judgment here has spurned—
The things o'er which we grieved with lashes wet—
Will flash before us out of life's dark night,
As stars shine most in deeper tints of blue;
And we shall see how all God's plans were right,
And how what seemed reproof was love most true.

And we shall see that, while we frown and sigh,
God's plans go on as best for you and me;
How, when we called, He heeded not our cry,
Because His wisdom to the end could see;
And e'en as prudent parents disallow
Too much of sweet to craving babyhood,
So God, perhaps, is keeping from us now
Life's sweetest things, because it seemeth good.

And if, some time, commingled with life's wine,
We find the wormwood, and rebel and shrink,
Be sure a wiser head than yours or mine
Pours out this potion for our lips to drink;
And if some friend we love is lying low,
Where human kisses cannot reach his face,
Oh! do not blame the loving Father so,
But bear your sorrow with obedient grace.

And you shall shortly know that lengthened breath
Is not the sweetest gift God sends His friend,
And that sometimes the sable pall of death
Conceals the fairest bloom His love can send.
If we could push ajar the gates of life,
And stand within, and all God's workings see,
We could interpret all this doubt and strife,
And for each mystery find a key.

But not to-day. Then be content, poor heart;
God's plans, like lilies pure and white, unfold;
We must not tear the close-shut leaves apart;
Time will reveal the calyxes of gold.
And if through patient toil we reach the land
Where tired feet, with sandals loose, may rest,
When we shall clearly know and understand,
I think that we shall say that "God knew best."

Speech of T. H. Sutton on the Railroad Commission Bill.

MR. SPEAKER:—There are two sides to every question: extreme and hasty legislation is always dangerous, and in the consideration of this, the most important proposition that has come before the House, we should be admonished that it is better to think well upon the act and go slow.

I am opposed to this bill and all the amendments offered to the same, from two standpoints. First, the operation of the bill, if enacted into a law, cannot be uniformly enforced; that is to say, a portion of the railroads running through our state, which comprise that class whose charters were granted before the adoption of the constitution of 1868, can in no wise be affected by the operation of the act.

Take the case of the Wilmington & Weldon railroad for example—that charter, which is simply a contract between the state and the corporators (for charter and contract are but convertible terms and synonymous,) was granted long years before the adoption of the constitution of 1868; and it was an absolute grant; there was no saving clause that the charter or contract might be altered or repealed by the legislature at any time after its passage. If it had such promise, I would not contend but that the enactment of some such bill as this now pending might be in the power of this General Assembly. But such is not the case, and we have the clear-cut question, can we enforce this law uniformly and affect all railroads alike under its operation? For sixty years or more it has been conceded that the case known as the Dartmouth college case, the leading one upon this question, has put this question beyond doubt, and it is not now debateable. In Stone vs. Mississippi, 101 U. S. 816 (decided in 1879), it is held that, "It is now too late to contend that any contract which a state actually enters into when granting a charter to a private corporation is not within the protection of the clause in the constitution of the United States, that prohibits a state from passing laws impairing the obligation of a contract. * * * The doctrine of trustees of Dartmouth College vs. Woodward (4 Wheaton, 518) announced by this court more than 60 years ago, has become so imbedded in the jurisprudence of the United States, as to make them to all intents and purposes a portion of the constitution," the opinion I read a portion of, as delivered by Chief Justice Waite in Stone vs. Mississippi as aforesaid as late as 1879. Now, Mr. Speaker, let it be remembered that the charter of the Wilmington & Weldon railroad not only exempted that corporation from taxation in certain particulars, but fixed a maximum of freight and passenger rates, to the limit of which they have never charged. The question is narrowed down to this: has this Legislature the power to tax this particular road, or to change the rates of fare and freights, contrary to the terms of contract entered into before the constitution of 1868? It seems to me that the very statement of the question is its answer, and it may be said that in a large number of cases, too numerous to cite, it has been uniformly held by all the courts, from the highest to the lowest, that "the principle settled in the Dartmouth College cases have never been overruled." Again, this doctrine is laid down broadly in a large number of cases from the case of New Jersey vs. Wilson, 7 Cranch, 164, down to one of the latest cases of this character; that of the Bank vs. Tennessee, 104 U. S., 493. And in fact, Mr. Speaker, the leading principles involved in this bill were settled in the direct case of the W. & W. R. R. vs. Reid, 13 Wall, 264. In answer to the objection of the gentleman from Rowan, who asks, "Was not the constitutionality of the railroad commission upheld in the Mississippi cases?" I say that he is begging the question, for the chartered rights of a corporation are settled in the Dartmouth College case, and that of R. R. vs. Reid and many others were not passed upon in Stone's case, because they were not presented. Therefore it is plain that unless the principles settled in the Dartmouth College case be set aside, the R. R. commission, if established, cannot be made to operate on any of the roads chartered prior to the constitution of 1868. Let us see what roads this bill, if enacted into a law, would affect. It would affect the Oxford & Henderson, the Washington & Jamesville, the Chester & Lenoir, the Midland, the University, the Elizabeth City and Norfolk, the Williamston and Tarboboro and perhaps the R. & A. A. L. Railroads, all of which were chartered since the constitution of 1868, and are either in their infancy or struggling for existence, never having paid a dollar to their individual stockholders, while on the other hand you cannot reach the Wilmington & Weldon, the R. & G., the Petersburg & Weldon, the Western (now C. F. & Y. V.), the Seaboard, the Atlantic, Tennessee and Ohio, and the Charlotte, Columbia & Augusta, and the Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta railroads, all of which were chartered before 1868, and in express terms of the contract (charter) are permitted to charge certain maximum rates of fare and freight. It might be that they could not build any branches without being covered by the provisions of this bill, and they might be deterred from building branches, but if they did who would be hurt most, the railroads, who stop the work of constructing branches, or the people?

Again I contend, Mr. Speaker, that it is not the true policy of this Legislature to put this damper upon the work of internal improvement now going on and to be begun in our State. We are on the verge of development and industrial activity. Let us be cautious how we throttle it in its infancy. Do the gentlemen on this floor not know that projected lines, and some actually begun, have been abandoned when going in the direction of a state which had established a railroad commission?

Should we not be careful what we do, and throw no impediment in the way of investment of capital (always timid), nor do anything that might have a tendency in that direction? But it is said that Georgia, the great empire State, is prosperous and has prospered under the operation of a railroad commission.

I have it from gentlemen living in Georgia, with whom I have conversed, that one of the chief causes of Georgia's prosperity is the inducement held out to capitalists of exemption from taxation for a period of years. This has made her the empire manufacturing state of the south. So that, if the policy of this measure is at all doubtful, should we not be more careful what we do?

I deny the right to make the railroads pay the officers' salaries and the expenses of this commission—because it takes two to make a contract, and you cannot force a measure upon an individual or corporation, and then take his property, without his consent, to pay the cost of so doing. The proposition is monstrous.

So, as I do not think it can be made uniform in its operation, and as I seriously doubt the expediency of the measure at this time, I shall vote against all the amendments, as well as against the bill itself.

Mexican Pension Bill.

Gen. Black, in order to settle the question as to who are entitled to enjoy the benefits of this bill, anounces that only soldiers of the Mexican war who served sixty days therein, and are now sixty-two years of age, can secure a pension unless they can prove disability or dependence. The widow of such a soldier is also barred from the benefits of the act unless she has reached sixty two years, or is dependent upon others for her support. The commissioner also informs the surviving officers of the war that the act places them on the same footing with the soldiers, and they only receive pensions on the same conditions as they do. The amount of pension can in no case be greater than that of the soldier—that is, eight dollars per month.

Secretary Manning estimates that the number of pensioners under the bill will be 34,748 men and 13,826 widows. The amount required for making the first annual payment is $4,663,104, which the Commissioner of Pensions requests to be made immediately available. He also asks, in order to dispose of the work created by the bill by June 30 next, a clerical force of one assistant chief of division at $1,800, 15 section chiefs at $1,400 each, 150 clerks of class 1 at $1,200 each, 15 second-class clerks at $1,000 each and 25 messengers, making an increase of the force of 221 employees at a cost of $257,000.—*New York Star.*

The Next Senate.

The Senatorial elections are now all settled except New Jersey and West Virginia, both of which will, beyond doubt, elect Democrats. The outcome is that the Democrats elect four seats in the next Senate—one in California, one in Indiana, one in New Jersey and one in Virginia—and the Republicans gain one in Nevada.

There are forty-two Republicans and thirty-four Democrats in the present Senate. The changes, transferring three seats to the Democratic side from the Republican, will make the figures stand thirty-nine Republicans and thirty-seven Democrats. But it is believed that Senator Riddleberger, of Virginia, will act with the Democrats as soon as Governor Daniel becomes his associate, and this will even up the members to thirty-eight Republicans and thirty-eight Democrats.

The Republicans will probably most regret the loss of Benjamin Harrison, of Indiana, who has been a favorite candidate for the Presidential nomination, and of Wm. J. Sewell, of New Jersey, who has been an able and faithful representative of railroad corporations.

The prospect of a tie in the Senate makes more apparent the unwise action of the Democrats of the Nebraska Legislature in neglecting to use their otherwise profitless votes in re-electing Senator Van Wyck over the opposition and the money of the corporations. On all questions involving the proper restrictions of the power of corporations Mr. Van Wyck would have been in accord with the Democratic Senators.

It is fortunate that the elections will all be found regular and that there will be no pretense for any contests.

Texas has a law against carrying concealed weapons, the same as other States, but we suppose the Texas law was framed for the purpose of preventing persons from carrying weapons not small enough to be concealed.

Alaska is growing, and there is talk of organizing it into a Territory. It has its seal already.

WHAT THEY DO AT RALEIGH!

C. F. & Y. V. Road—County Government—Railroad Commission.

Correspondence of the Fayetteville Observer.

RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 10, 1887.—Among all the measures, important, or otherwise, before the Legislature the proposed extension of the time to complete the C. F. & Y. V. R. R. (now a law) was the least understood; on every side, while the measure was pending, you could hear the question, "Are you going to *give* the C. F. & Y. V. R. R. 400 convicts?" which carried the idea that it was a *gift* asked for by the gentlemen composing the syndicate, and so it was generally understood and talked; some there were who knew that it was but the enforcement of the contract the Railroad was asking; or rather that inasmuch as the State had not complied with its part, it was reasonable that the Company should be allowed time to do their part, to complete the road. Those who did understand it, but chose to misrepresent, (and there were some), were actuated some by selfish, and others by ambitious motives. Some wanted to build a platform of opposition to this road, and perhaps, *some day* go to Congress; others wanted the convicts to dig canals, and ditch swamps in the Eastern counties; and these latter formed a most powerful combination against the proposition of extension, and made the the strongest array of opposition that the friends of the C. F. & Y. V. Road had to encounter—for every member, or nearly every one, from the East, was interested in getting convicts for his county or locality, and would yield to no appeals nor listen to any reason, which might endanger their scheme. I contended from the first, that having justice on the side of the proposed extension it would work out, ultimately its own salvation.

Briefly stated, the case is this: The State could not prevent the sale of its road under foreclosure to satisfy a debt of $30,000 against it—as there was no appropriation to pay it. The road was about to be sold, at *forced* sale: to avoid this, negotiations with one Dr. Canedo were opened, which culminated in the sale of the same to him for $55,000. The deed was prepared and actually signed; Canedo failed to come to time, the State authorities *unloaded* on the present syndicate, with the express understanding, agreement and *contract*, that if the purchasers would complete the road to Mt. Airy, (which the State had undertaken to do, and which it was admitted it could not do) by or before January, 1887, and thus carry out the obligation the State was under to carry the road to the people of that section and pay money to the State aggregating about $187,000, as an *inducement* to their doing it, the syndicate would be furnished with *six hundred* convicts! No one one will deny, that if the number of convicts *as agreed upon* had been furnished and the road had *not* been completed in the time, that the Railroad would have no claim upon the Legislatnre for its favorable consideration. But the fact being, that not *one-third* of the convicts had been furnished, who would undertake to maintain, that it was not a contract in all its essential features, and that the State was under the highest moral as well as legal obligations to extend the time and furnish the means (convicts) to complete the work! Take an example: A. contracts or agrees with B. to build him a house to be completed within three months from the date of the agreement. If the house is completed at the specified time, A. is to receive $1,000. But as a part of the agreement B. is to furnish A. with six thousand feet of lumber, from time to time, as he needs it; this is not furnished and A. makes repeated demand for it, but never at any time, or all the time together, was furnished with as much as two thousand feet of lumber. The time has expired and the house is not completed; will anyone, lawyer or layman, contend that B. is not under legal as well as moral obligations to extend the time and furnish A. with the residue of the lumber according to contract? Does it lie in B's. mouth to say, "I will not pay you because you have not finished the work at the time specified?" Cannot A. say with telling effect, "You did not furnish the quantity of material, or I would have finished the work at the time agreed on!" And can anyone say, upon this state of facts, that B. could force A. to abandon the work, and lose the money and labor he had put into it?

Suppose (carrying the illustration further) that at the end of this written agreement, words like these should appear. "Provided, that this shall not be construed as a contract," would it not be a contract "just the same?" It appearing that it was an undertaking "on the part of two or more persons, upon a valuable consideration to do, or not to do a certain thing" would not the courts compel "B" to extend the time because his failure to fulfill the contract was not his fault?

The foregoing illustrates the position of the State towards the C. F. & Y. V. Railroad and then when it is remembered that the State being a sovereign, whose contracts could not be enforced in the courts, that it devolved upon the Legislature, upon the highest legal and moral ground to extend the time for the final completion of this the most important work to the State that has ever been undertaken within her borders? The Legislature thought so, and acted from that standpoint, notwithstanding the howls from the p. m. (platform makers) and the pious weeping of the c. a. (congressional aspirants) whose lamentations were frequent and loud, "refusing to be comforted because" the C. F. & Y. V. Railroad "*was.*" "Sich is life," political, legislative life, from any more of which "good Lord deliver us."

COUNTY GOVERNMENT.

This was a field day in the House. As I write I see the glad faces of the Democratic heroes as they pass by, shouting congratulations of victory for us. Victory in a Radical House. Who would believe it? The County Government question, the great question that now divides the two parties, came up again on its second reading upon the bill offered by a Republican from Yadkin to repeal the entire system. Upon this our side moved to indefinitely postpone and cancel that motion by a vote of 55 for indefinite postponement and 49 against. When it is remembered that under House rules it takes a two-thirds vote to call up or reconsider a measure which has been indefinitely postponed, you can imagine what is the *size* of our Democratic victory over a Republican House! Attorney Leary who is here to-day in commenting on the result remarked "the Democrats are too smart for us to contend with." Maybe so. There is one sad reflection connected with the whole matter that has cast a gloom over our rejoicing. The Senate which is Democratic by ten, have appointed themselves guardian angels for their helpless Democratic brethren of the House. They had confidently expected that it would devolve upon them to save the State, by saving County Government a laudable purpose to be sure; but the sad fact comes in when we reflect that inasmuch as the Democratic brethren of the House have been able to take care of themselves *so far*, what becomes of the big speeches, with which so many of the honorable gentleman of the Senate were pregnant! The very thought of it, makes (if not angels) many a Senator weep. So again with

THE RAILROAD COMMISSION.

Upon this the parties were divided, it not being a political question, but from the standpoint from which I viewed it, it was purely a question of business policy, hence I opposed it, as your readers know, on every occasion, and fought it step by step.

To-day upon a vote to indifinitely postpone, it was so ordered by the House by a vote of 60 against 48, and that dies the death of the unrighteous also. The most powerful lobby I have ever seen here beseiged the House for several days, in favor of this measure and it was all, or nearly all from Wilmington. It was Wilmington against the world, and the world beat! Our own loved city of Fayetteville as a distributing point can now go on undisturbed in her career of prosperity and business activity. Build the hotel, start the factories, get a compress, light the streets, shoot the big gun, blow the horn, stand together, and Fayetteville is bound to win.

I shall not inflict upon your readers another letter soon. Glory enough for one day. S.

Sawdust on the Farm.

From the Rural Messenger.

The value of sawdust on the farm, to act as an absorbent of the liquid elements of manure exposed to moisture, and to supply dry bedding and walks about stables and barns, does not yet appear to be sufficiently appreciated. The best element of all manure is nitrogen. But as commonly managed, a large part of this most important item is recklessly allowed to run to waste in the water that runs away from the stables, or that is evaporated after a rainfall. Farmers generally make no attempt to retain it or prevent this serious loss.

The free use of sawdust in and about the stables and manure yard is the one cheap and simple remedy for this waste. There is no better absorbent material within our reach, or one that makes a cleaner, dryer bed for any animal. It is not that it possesses any manurial value of consequence within itself, that makes sawdust so useful to the farmer; but because it is so good as an absorbent, and makes such nice, dry beds and walks. With this there need never be a bit of mud about a stable yard.

Sawdust is an article which, wet it as much as you please, and it never will become mud. In most parts of the country it may be had for the asking. It is light, easily handled and is always cleanly. When one part in a stable gets foul there is no difficulty in separating it from the rest. After use once, it may be exposed to the sun and have the water evaporated from it without losing the valuable salts that have been absorbed, and so it can be used over and over again for the same purpose.

But this article, according to Prof. Rodgers in "Scientific Agriculture," does possess manurial value. Besides its value as an absorbent, its gradual decomposition adds two or three per cent. of nitrogen to the soil, and it is beneficial to stiff clays by rendering them more loose and open. It is also useful to stop washes, and mend roads and compost with muck. Farmers would do well to employ it quite largely, one way or another, about the farm.

Muck.

The *American Agriculturist* says an acre of swamp muck of good quality, three feet deep, is actually worth $25,000. No doubt such a statement is surprising. So was the statement of Dr. Lawes, of England, that a ton of bran fed to cows returned more than it cost in manure. The best muck, free from sand, contains two per cent., or forty pounds of nitrogen in a ton. Nitrogen is worth in the market twenty-five cents per pound, so that a ton of swamp muck is worth $30 for the nitrogen in it. All that is needed is to work up the muck, so as to make the nitrogen available. An acre of swamp muck three feet deep contains 2,500 tons, and would require eight months to draw out, at ten loads a day. Few persons realize the value of the fertilizing elements of common waste matters which lie under their feet, and the innumerable tons of matter that may be available for fertilizing purposes, or that many of the idle and neglected material represented a vast amount of wealth. But it must be remembered that all swamp muck cannot be classed as of good quality—some of it is next door to worthless.

He Went Crazy Himself.

Washington Critic.

Wife—Has the Emmons jury brought a verdict?

Husband—Yes.

What?

They brought her in sane.

What! go against her?

No! they brought her in sane.

Well, ain't that against her?

Of course not.

It is.

No it ain't either.

If they brought her insane, why isn't it?

I didn't say that; I said they brought her in sane.

Well, isn't that what I said you said.

No; you said I said they brought her insane.

Well didn't you?

No; I didn't; I said that they brought her in sane.

That's what I said you said.

No you didn't.

I tell you I did.

You're insane yourself.

That's what you said the jury said about Mrs. Emmons.

I didn't.

Yes you did.

Husband grabs the table cloth and smothers his wife and then goes crazy himself.

A man wedded to his own ideas is a pretty difficult chap to divorce.

THE RELIEF OF EMIN BEY.

What He has Accomplished in Equatorial Africa.

From the New York Tribune.

The latest accounts of Mr. Henry M. Stanley's plans for the relief of Emin Pasha are highly satisfactory. As has been announced, he does not intend to scuttle out and leave the great Equatorial Province to relapse into barbarism. He hopes, rather, to supply Dr. Emin with the means of holding on where he is and keeping the flag of freedom and civilization flying on the Upper Nile. In this view of the case Mr. Stanley's expedition assumes far greater importance than Lord Wolselsey's possessed. The latter had for its aim only the rescue of the solitary hero of Khartoum. That accomplished, the bugles would have sounded a speedy retreat and the Mahdi would have been left lord of the Soudan. But Mr. Stanley intends to save the life of a hero second only to Gordon, and the fruits of his nine years' labor as well. And these fruits are well worth saving, at great cost.

Dr. Emin has redeemed from the slave-traders' clutches a vast territory with 10,000,000 inhabitants; he has developed its industries, both in agriculture and manufactures; he has given it good laws, courts, schools, a postal service, and many other institutions of civilized society. And though long neglected by both Egypt and England, he has valiantly held on and interposed the great bulwark of his prosperous province between the savage Mahdi on the north and the still more savage Tippoo Tib and his Arab slave-hunters on the south; an illuminated spot in the heart of the Dark Continent. That Dr. Emin will be ready to remain, if provided for with needed means, is certain. In some of the latest letters received from him he has declared that he had no desire to get away at the sacrifice of his work. "I do not wish to leave until what I have done is made secure," he said; "I could get away at any time I wished. I do not want you to help me escape, but to help me stay here and finish my task." That is the spirit of a hero of humanity, and it is pleasing to know that the appeal will not be as vain as that sounded from the ramparts of Khartoum.

The Measurement of the Year.

The length of the year is strictly 365 days 5 hours 48 minutes 49 seconds and seven-tenths of a second—the time required for the revolution of the earth round the sun. About 45 B. C., Julius Cæsar, by help of Sosigines, an Alexandrian philosopher, came to a tolerably clear understanding of the length of a year, and decreed that every fourth year should be held to consist of 266 days for the purpose of absorbing the odd hours. By this rather clumsy arrangement the natural time fell behind the reckoning, as in reality, a day every fourth year is too much by 11 minutes, 10 seconds, and three-tenths of a second, so it inevitably followed that the beginning of the year moved onward ahead of the point at which it was in the days of Cæsar. From the time of the Council of Nice, in 325 A. D., when the vernal equinox fell on the 21st of March, Pope Gregory found, in 1582 A. D. that there had been an over-reckoning to the extent of 10 days, and that the vernal equinox fell on the 11th of March. To correct the past error, he decreed that the 5th of October of that year should be reckoned as the 15th, and to keep the year right in future—the overplus being 18 hours, 37 minutes and 10 seconds in a century—he ordered that every centennial year that could not be divided by four (1700, 1800, 1900, 2100, 2200) should not be bissextile, as it otherwise would be; thus, in short, dropping the extra day three times every 400 years. While in Catholic countries the Gregorian style was readily adopted, it was not so in Protestant nations. In Britain it was not adopted until 1752, by which time the discrepancy between the Jullian and Gregorian periods amounted to 11 days. An act of parliament was passed dictating that the 3d of September should be reckoned as the 14th, and that three of every four centennial years should be leap years: 1800 not being a leap year, the new and old styles now differ twelve days, our 1st of January being equivalent to the 13th old style. In Russia alone of Christian countries is the old style retained. The old style is still retained in the Treasury accounts of Great Britain. In old times the year was held to begin on the 25 of March, and this usage or piece of antiquity, is still observed in the computations of the Chancellor of the British Exchequer. So the first day of the financial year is the 5th of April, being "Old Lady Day."

They Loved Their Old Master.

Chicago Times.

A rare instance of the fidelity of two colored men to their former master has just come to the public attention in Wilkinson county. Before the war one of the proudest slave owners in that section was Colonel Downing. He was owner of large tracts of land, as well as a number of slaves. When the troubles of 1860 came on he was one of the rankest secessionists in the country. The struggle left him land poor; acre by acre he sold it off, being unable to square himself with the new order of things. At last, when all his land was gone and his family dead, he was afflicted with blindness, and was in danger of being put in the county poor house.

"They must not do that with old master," said Joe Downing. Joe and his brother Peter were the slaves of Colonel Downing before the war, and always went under his name. While their old master was going down in the world these two colored men were hard at work and saving money. They purchased 150 acres of rich land, built thereon a comfortable house, accumulated live stock and farming implements and had good credit at the bank here. To this home they took their old master, installed him in the best rooms and compelled all the people around to treat him with the utmost respect. Lately Colonel Downing has been fearing that his death was approaching, and seemed to be fearful that he might be buried as a pauper. To ease his mind on this matter the brothers have just deposited in the bank here $100, to be held until the old man's death, withwhich to pay all funeral expenses.

Senator, Hearst who has just been elected United States Senator from California, is said to be worth $40,000,000.

SMELLS OF WAR.

Powdermakers Preparing for the Conflict.

From the Philadelphia Record.

As a straw that shows which way the European war wind blows, the people of Wilmington are attaching a great deal of importance to the unusual activity at the Dupont Powder Mills on the Brandywine, a few miles from this city. The mills have never in their history been more busy, and the men are worked night and day in some parts of the great establishment, which is turning out black powder such a soldiers use in war by the tons. The powdermakers are told that the orders now on hand cannot be filled fast enough, and these indicat o is of an unprecedented demand for the article have strengthened the current belief that the Duponts are shipping large quantities of explosives to France and Germany, and that the war in Europe is coming surely in the spring. The office of the Repauno Chemical Works at Thompson's Point, N. J., is situated now in Wilmington, and it can be stated with positiveness that their mills, at which the most destructive explosives in the world are manufactured, are as busy as the Dupont works.

KNOWING FOLKS SMILE.

The mills of the latter company are the most famous in the world, and have most always furnished a large proportion of powder to European nations on the eve of a war. Just before the Franco-Prussian war the mills were run on extra time, as is the case now, and this was taken then, as now, to be a pretty sure harbinger of war. The Duponts are very cautious when the newspaper men are around, and they say to all such inquisitive people that they are not exporting large quantities of powder, but in nearly every instance when their mills have been busiest, and just before a European struggle, the same reply has been made to the press. They do not deny, however, the unusual activity at the mills, but declare in an indifferent sort of way that the powder is for the coal regions. If this be true there is promise of an extraordinary coal supply and cheap fuel this spring. Knowing people at Wilmington, however, smile when the coal region story is told, and declare that it is a musty old chestnut.

How Ferdinand Ward Spent Thanksgiving Day.

From the New York Star.

"Two days before a recent holiday C. C. Adams, confidential clerk of Perry & Co., the sole manufacturers and contractors at Sing Sing, went to William E. Gale, a keeper in the stove fitting shop, and told him that it was necessary to have four convicts detailed on Thanksgiving to overhaul the books of the firm and take off a balance sheet. He named as the best men for the purpose Ferdinand Ward, the 'Napoleon of finance'; 'Allen, the Dude,' an embezzler; 'Sanctimonious' Morse, who is serving time for embezzling a large sum of money from B. Altman & Co., and a bunco steerer and confidence man named Sheard, an old pal of 'Hungry Joe.' The four convicts were taken into the office of Perry & Co. by Keeper Gale and remained there all day until 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

"Instead of pouring over ledgers and day books or footing up columns of figures, the four white convicts spent the day playing draw poker, smoking cigars, drinking wine and liquor and eating a delicious cold collation, which had been sent to them by friends in New York. Conviet Jamison acted as waiter, and Keeper Gale watched the game and took out a percentage of every pot. The cards, wine, cigars and delicacies had been sent by the American Express in four boxes to Perry & Co., but were in reality for the poker players and were opened by them. The State did not charge Perry & Co. for Keeper Gale's service on that day, but C. C. Adams, the confidential clerk, paid him $5, which had been made up by the four favored jailbirds.

"After all hands, including Keeper Gale, had taken drinks and lighted cigars, one of the office tables was cleared and the game began. The ante was 25 cents and the limit $5. Gale was to get 40 per cent. of all money won on three of a kind or over. Ward won $7 on three tens, and handed over $2.80 to Keeper Gale. A lively game was played until noon, when lunch was eaten, toasts proposed and responded to and a jolly time had. After tiffin 'Sanctimonious' Morse won $6.75 cents from Ward on three queens, the latter holding three jacks. At 5 o'clock the game was stopped, and the convicts were led, in a very mellow condition, to their cells. They couldn't walk straight.

"The next day Ward went to the keeper's desk in the stove fitting shop, and handed Gale $3, saying as he did so:

"'I won $7.50 altogether yesterday, and here is your share.'"

Caught Him in Another Way.

From the Arkansaw Traveler.

First colored evangelist (to co-worker)—"How yer gettin' 'long wid yer meetin' down at de bayou?"

Second colored evangelist—Sorter slow; but we'll get dar arter 'while. How's it wid yerse'f?"

"Sorter rushin'; raked in ten sinners las' night, an' got er fine prospeck fur er dozon ternight."

"De Lawd mus' be wid yer.'

"'Pears like it sho'. Yer knows ole Sandy Smif, I reckon?"

"What! de gam'ler an' bad sinner man?"

"Yas."

"Co'se I knows him; won all my money las' summer."

"Wa-all, Ise kotch him."

"Go 'way."

"Kotch him, I tell yer."

"How yer do it?"

"Stacked the kayards on him."

"Well, how'd dat git him 'ligion?"

"W'y, it didn't o' co'se."

"Thought yer'd kotch him 'mung de sinners."

"Oh, no; I ment ter tell yer dat I'd cotch him in an nuddar way. W'y, son yer conwersation wuz so fine dat I'se got tu transactions mixed. O, yas, I wuz moughty successful wid de po' sinners. They shouted monstrous."

Concentrated Life.

From the New York Herald.

Cocoaine is a new intoxicant. It loosens the tongue, stirs the imagination and then—kills. Dr. Bradley, of Chicago, has used it only about sixteen months, but is now in an insane asylum. De Quincey drank laudanum by the wine glass and lived to wrinkled age, but cocoaine puts twenty years into one and then you jump into the Styx and swim across.

A WONDERFUL CLOCK.

Description of the One Now Being Made at Villingen.

A marvelous clock, which is intended to surpass the mechanical work of Strasburg and Berne is being made at Villingen in the Black Forest, one of the headquarters of this branch of industry. It is in the Gothic style, and indicates the seconds, minutes, hours, days, months, years and leap years, beginning with the first seconds of the first year and ending with the last seconds of 99,999 A. D. It also indicates the correct time for each meridian, the phases of the moon, and strikes the minutes, quarters and hours. Marvelous figures move round the clock, time, Christianity, human life, striking the minutes and hours; genii, death, a patron saint, a cherub and the twelve apostles, Christ, the four ages of man, the four seasons, the seven heathen gods who give the names to the days of the weeks, the signs of the zodiac and so forth. During the day a trumpeter sounds his bugle, then comes the night watchman announcing the hours with his horn, and he is relieved at dawn by a crowing cock. In spring and summer the cuckoo's note is heard. The angels who attended Christ in his last hours are also moving on, and there is a sexton and an old man who kneels in prayer. The clockwork further sets in motion various paintings—seven pictures of the creation of the world—and the fourteen stations which represent the life and sufferings of Christ. It is intended to show this wonderful piece of mechanism at the first international exhibition.

Jackson's Ghost.

The following story appears in the Richmond *State:*

I send you a thrilling and true account of a ghost which had recently appeared at the Virginia Miltiary Institute. On the night of the 28th, shortly after 12 o'clock, as the sentinal was walking his lonely beat, his attention was attracted through the sally port to the front of the barracks by a slight sound resembling the rustling of leaves by a gentle wind. Instantly, between the two large forty-six pound siege pieces, there appeared a soldier dressed in a Confederate uniform and mounted on a large gray horse. His sword was drawn, his horse tightly reined up, and two white plumes floated gracefully about his head. The sentinel at first, paralized with fear, had gazed upon the object, but in an instant, when the horse had started through the sally-port into the court-yard at a round trot, crossing the sentinel's beat, making no audible sound, although he was passing over a solid brick pavement, the sentinel, true to his military principle, challenged with a loud voice, "Who goes there?" The rider did not heed the challenge, but passed on at the same pace until arriving at an abrupt, dangerous and impassible precipice in the rear of the barracks he vanished. On the next night a similar phenomena occured. An old veteran present recognized the grand and imposing rider to be none other than that of General Stonewall Jackson. So far no explanation can be given.

JAMES T. HILTON,
Lexington, Va.

Mr. James G. Hilton writes on the 6th inst.:

"At 1 o'clock on the night of February 5th the ghost was seen by the sentinel to emerge from the State Library, pass along the first stoop and into class-room No. 9. The 'officer of the day' and lieutenant of the guard were promptly informed. They forthwith proceeded to Jackson's old class-room, where the ghost had been seen to enter. They could see it by the faint light admitted through the windows, seated upon the rostrum with book and hat lying on the table in front of it. Its attitude was that of a professor listening to a recitation. In a few minutes the figure proceeded to the black-board where it went through the manœuvre of writing notes on a lecture, then it took from the trough a long pointer in its right hand, faced towards the seats usually occupied by the class, and then went through a series of gestures as though delivering a lecture. After having witnessed the performance for a few minutes the 'officer of the day' and sentinel of the guard entered the room, but no sooner had they crossed the threshold than it vanished."

A True Jackson Democrat.

From the Baltimore American.

Hon. George C. Cabell, of Virginia, addressed the Crescent Club last night on "True Democracy." Some of the things he said were:

In the time of Jackson we had true, bold handed Democracy, and so long as we adhere to its teachings we are happy.

We went to war, and I went, and I am done. They may kick up a row with England, France or Ireland, but I am over age and will let my cousins and aunts go. [Laughter.] I have had enough.

We have come into possession of the Government—a quarter of it; that is, we are hanging around on the edge of it.

Old Jackson spent 19,000,000 a year. He smoked a corn-cob pipe and a cent-and-a-half cigar, but it did not involve stealing from the people.

If the patriots of Washington's time rebelled at a tax of sixteen cents a gallon on whiskey, what would they do if they had to pay ninety cents? "It's kind of cur'us. I doan understan' it." If I want to take a drink, good Lord give me a good drink, and don't scrouge me down. When I want a drink, give me what I have here (holding up a tumblerful,) give me good measure.

When I think that last year old Virginia turned round from 18,000 solid Democratic majority in 1884 and gave 22,000 Republican my heart sinks within me.

I am this kind of civil-service man. I would put in all to the last man as a Democrat, and put out the last devil of a Republican.

Grover is a first-rate man, and, as Villikins said of his Dinah, I'll be blamed if his wife ain't a hanged fine gal.

If you want to see Virginia, North Carolina, West Virginia and Tennessee join the Radicals, tell your representative in Congress to keep up the tax on tobacco. I want to see those big, rich States up North, where the bellies stick out with codfish, pay their share of taxes.

If the internal taxes are not taken off, as God Almighty made horses and mules we are going up down here.

If you don't help us we are gone. (Laughter and applause.)

The Baltimore folks think a bank teller is not always inclined to tell.

OBSERVER.

G. H. HAIGH, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THURSDAY.....FEBRUARY 17, 1887.

UNIVERSITY OF N. C.

The Press of the State has come out nobly in defence of this institution—and wisely. This biennial attempt to strangle one of the best institutions in the country should cease. Under Republican rule, just after the war, what a hue and cry was raised throughout the State that this old-time, honored institution was about to go down. It should be the pride of the State, and no penurious or parsimonious policy should permit it to languish. If our Legislators will consider what the University has done for the State, how much it is doing now in educating the poor young men, they will add, rather than take one cent from it. The Wilmington *Star* nobly comes to its rescue. The article is wise and timely. In its appeal to the Legislature it says:

Let no narrow, selfish spirit dominate the members of the Legislature. Let them take the catalogues of all the years and see what manner of men have been educated at the University, and what places they have filled. In the South there is but one school that can furnish an array of eminent and useful names that equals that of the men who have gone out from the halls of *our* University. Presidents, Vice Presidents, Foreign Ministers, Cabinet officers, Senators, Representatives, Judges, Governors, Bishops, Divines, Editors, Professors, Presidents of Colleges, Teachers, Superintendents of Public Instruction, men of science, Lawyers, Physicians, Generals, Colonels and naval officers of distinction—men in every department of human activity have been among its students. Shall it come to pass after all of its usefulness, after all of its struggles, after all of its misfortunes, after a night of darkness and despondency, when the auroral light is beautifying the East and the harbinger of a brighter and more glorious day is filling the whole heavens, that a hide-bound policy—a sudden spasm of economy that pours in at the bung hole and lets out at the spigot—shall again send a dark cloud charged with destruction to hang once more over the classic halls of the University, and the Professors, but recently invited to occupy seats on the newly created Chairs, shall be turned out to seek new places in other States in which to labor for the benefit of their race, and of the ingenuous youth of the South? We hope not. Such a calamity would be a shock. Nay, it would be a disgrace to all that should bring it about.

The University is the creation of the State. Let it be nurtured by the State.

APPOINTMENT OF ASSOCIATE JUSTICE.

Governor Scales has tendered the appointment of Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, made vacant by the death of Judge Ashe, to the Hon. Joseph J. Davis, of Louisburg. We only know Mr. Davis by reputation. He has filled acceptably to the people of his county, positions in both the Legislature and Congress, and is highly spoken of as in every way fit to fill the place. Our impression is that one of the Judges of the Superior Court would have been more acceptable to the State at large, and our special choice was Judge Jas. C. MacRae, but Judge MacRae himself did not seek the place, but his numerous friends were anxious for the appointment. Mr. Davis is a lawyer by profession, of long experience, and we doubt not will fill the position with honor and credit to himself and the State.

MORE NEW COUNTIES.

Petitions are being circulated to form two new counties, one to be called JEFFERSON, formed from part of Harnett, Moore and Chatham; the other to be called DOBBIN, formed from parts of Johnston, Harnett, Cumberland and Sampson. Of course these two petitions both aim to destroy our sister county—Harnett. They will leave her out in the cold, but as these petitions are generally gotten up by a few for some supposed benefit, we hardly think they are worth the paper they are written on. There are now counties sufficient; we have no need of more, for it will increase the State expenses and add materially to the taxes of individuals. Court houses, jails and innumerable things, not reckoned in the cost, will be sure to follow. But some politicians will be benefited, for a sheriff, register of deeds, clerk of the court, &c., &c., will have to be elected, and thus far the real benefit ceases. The great cry is, "We are so far from the Court House." Well, every man can't live next door; these necessary evils and inconveniences will always continue, unless every man has a railroad built to his own door. Petition for this; it would be as well. We dislike the movement, it is unnecessary, but we like the name of Dobbin, and would be glad to see it perpetuated.

JOHN G. SHAW.—It is with pleasure we print the following from the Raleigh correspondent of the Clinton *Caucasian*. When duty calls, the Scotch are always ready to respond; there is no faltering there.

In the House most of the time during the week was spent in the consideration of the bill to repeal the present system of County Government. The discussion was prolonged through three days, and at times was excited and bitter. Mr. Shaw, of Cumberland, one of the youngest men in the House, opened the discussion on the Democratic side. His speech is spoken of in the highest terms and marks him a worthy representative of a good people.

Another bill has been introduced by Mr. Pearson, (Ind.) to change the mode of electing County Commissioners and Magistrates. The bond feature may be a bait to catch some of the unsuspecting, but we do not consider it likely that the Democratic Senate will permit us to depart from the ways of our forefathers.

We thank General W. P. Roberts, State Auditor, for his report. We have not had time to give it the attention it deserves.

THE MAILS.—There is fault somewhere. The letter of our regular Raleigh correspondent failed to reach us.

DEATH OF BISHOP GREEN.

Bishop William Mercer Green, the eldest, we believe, of the Episcopal bishops, died at Sewanee, Tenn., on the 13th inst. A good man has passed away after almost three score and ten years of usefulness. His death will be sad news to many in North Carolina and elsewhere, for none knew him but to love him. The writer remembers him well as teacher of Rhetoric at the University of North Carolina, and then, as now the universal opinion was that there were few better, holier men; one who, at all times and in all places, by precept and example, taught man's duty to his Maker.

Bishop Green was a native of North Carolina. He has many relatives here and in Wilmington, who will cherish his memory as a sacred one. The most touching act of his life was his farewell words to the General Convention at Philadelphia, upon whom he asked the blessing of his Master, whom he loved and followed, and devoutly adored. Truly a good man has gone to rest.

STATE NEWS.

There are now over 200 students at the University.

North Carolina has one hundred and ninety-two tobacco manufacturies.

The grading on the railroad from Cameron to Carthage will begin about March 1st.

A colored boy died at Shoe Heel last week from a well developed case of hydrophobia.

The North Carolina Press Association has been invited to hold its next session at Reidsville, N. C.

On motion of Mr. Ransom, the House bill to authorize terms of the United States circuit court at Wilmington, N. C., was passed.

The bill doubling the number of peremptory challenges allowed the State in capital cases passed the Senate on its final reading.

A meeting of the Board of Pharmacy will be held in Raleigh February 23d to examine applicants for license to practice pharmacy.

The next annual session of the North Carolina Medical Association will be held in Charlotte, beginning on the second Wednesday in April.

A move is on foot to establish a glass factory at Pee Dee Station, a few miles below Wadesboro, on the Carolina Central Railroad. Mr. P. Linneham is the projector.

FAST TIME.—During the recent blockade on the Richmond & Danville Railroad, the trip from Charlotte to Danville, distance 142 miles, was made in three hours and twenty-five minutes.

Gov. Scales has issued a proclamation offering $200 reward for the apprehension and capture of Thomas Young, of McDowell county, who stands charged with the murder of Calvin Blythe, colored, in said county, on the 30th of last January.

The Clinton *Caucasian* says: We take pleasure in stating that a force of hands is now at work on the Warsaw and Clinton Railroad; and three hundred yards of track is being laid daily. The force will be increased next week, and an early completion of the road is expected.

THEY BELIEVE IN SOCIAL EQUALITY.—Speaker Webster, in appointing a committee to investigate the affairs of the Western Insane Asylum, appointed two colored brethren. They return disgusted because Dr. Murphy did not ask them to take their seats at dinner and breakfast with the white folks.

The Military Convention held in Raleigh last week, appointed Dr. Eugene Grissom, Gen. Johnstone Jones, Col. John W. Cotton, Maj. I. A. Sugg, Capt. T. R. Robertson, Capt. W. A. Bobbitt and W. B. Rodman, Jr., a committee to memorialize the Legislature, for further aid in maintaining the State Guard.

GO FROM HOME TO LEARN THE NEWS.—A private letter from Fayetteville says that young chickens are plentiful, the cabbage plants and tomato plants are large enough to transplant; English peas are coming up. Now this was written on 25th of January. People south of us are certainly to be envied on account of early spring.—*Dan Valley Echo.*

SICK OF INDEPENDENTS.—The *North State*, one of the strongest Republican papers in North Carolna, says: The Republicans of North Carolina have monkeyed around with Independent Democrats until they are sick. When a Democrat wants to fight his party after this, let him join the Republicans or stay out in the cold.

Mr. John T. Patrick, Commissioner of Immigration, says that at various places in the North clubs are forming for the purpose of forming colonies and coming to North Carolina. He has just received notice of a new club of that character at Wilkesbarre, Pa., with seventy-eight members. He says that the number of immigrants this year will be larger than in any previous year.

The Greensboro *North State*, Republican, discussing the Legislature, says: "The Republican party, so far, in the lower House, has shown no disposition or ability to handle the great questions which agitate the people of the State." That is exactly what the Democrats have been maintaining all these years, but the testimony of the *North State* on the subject has peculiar value.—*Statesville Landmark.*

Wilmington *Star:* The Wilmington Light Infantry Company, are making arrangements for an encampment of the Second regiment North Carolina State Guard, which it is proposed to hold in this city on the 19th, 20th and 21st of May next. The visiting companies of the regiment, the Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry, the Shoe Heel Rifles, the Sampson Light Infantry and the Smithville Guards—will be the guests of our home company.

LIEUT. GOVERNOR C. M. STEDMAN.—A Raleigh correspondent of the Wilmington *Star*, in speaking of the presiding officer of the Senate, says: It is really refreshing to see with what dispatch Lieut. Governor Stedman transacts the business of the Senate. It is frequently the case that the Senate transacts its business and adjourns, leaving the House in session for hours afterwards. It is universally conceded here that he is the best presiding officer the Senate has had since the war.

SUPREME COURT.—Examinations of applicants for license to practice law were concluded yesterday, and license were granted to the following: John C. Slocumb, Sampson county; Hugh K. Boyer, Alleghany county; Charles D. Crawford, Rowan county; Wm. J. Exum, Wayne county; Benj. F. Wood, Cleveland county; Edward T. Cansler, Mecklenburg county; Thos. N. Winslow, Perquimans county; Joseph C. Pinnix, Jr., Caswell county; Chas. E. McLean, Guilford county; Isaac A. Murchison, Cumberland county; Stephen P. Graves, Surry county; Wm. S. Thomson, Sampson county; Lillias B. Chapin Beaufort county; Richard C. Gulley, Johnston county; James A. Hartness, Iredell county; James B. Woods, Iredell county; John A. Moore, Pitt county; James I. Meares, New Hanover county; Aaron R. Bridgers, Edgecombe county; Joseph Hutcheson, Craven county.

GENERAL NEWS.

The world's visible cotton supply is 3,274,271 bales.

The President has vetoed the "dependent" Pension bill.

The Mardi Gras will take place at New Orleans on the 22nd.

Germany and France are both busily engaged in their war preparations.

The Senate passed a bill appropriating $21,000,000 for coast defenses and heavy guns.

Miss Lula Hurst, the wonderful magnetic girl, is married. Her husband must be a brave fellow.

The South has three Vice Presidential possibilities in Secretary Lamar, Editor Grady and Gov. Fitzhugh Lee.

Earthquake shocks were felt in New York, St. Louis, Springfield, Terre Haute, also in Illinois and Indiana on the 7th inst.

The President has signed the Inter-State Commerce bill. There will be five commissioners, and it is said their salaries will be $5,000 each.

Secretary Manning and Treasurer Jordan have resigned. Mr. Manning has been elected President of the Western National Bank at New York.

Munkacsy's wonderful painting of "Christ before Pilate" has been sold to John Wanamaker for $115,000. This is the highest price ever paid for a work of modern art.

The Senate has passed the amendment to the Constitution, changing the time of Inauguration to 30th of April instead of 4th of March, as at present, and limiting the term of Congress to that day.

BERLIN, Feb. 9.—The *Berliner Nachrichten* says it has authentic information that Gen. Boulanger, the French Minister of War, is preparing for a movement of troops to the Eastern frontier. The first step to war.

A TERRIFIC TORNADO.—A terrific tornado, accompanied by heavy rains, swept over the southern and eastern portion of Akron, Ohio, at 7:30 o'clock on the morning of the 11th inst. In Centre street the chimneys were blown from a whole row of buildings, and sheds and outhouses were blown into kindling wood.

GREENSBORO, N. C., Feb. 12.—Mr. W. B. Crump, a citizen of this place, was knocked on the head and robbed by some unknown person last night. Mr. Crump resembles Mr. Julius A. Gray, president of the C. F. & Y. V. R. R. somewhat in appearance, and it is thought by some that the unfortunate man was mistaken for President Gray by the would be murderer.

COLLECTING MILITARY STATISTICS.—The War Department has recently been engaged in getting information relative to the military strength of the United States. The reports show an increase of about 10,000 in the organized branch of the militia force and nearly a million in the unorganized. There are now over 94,000 militiamen in a state of thorough organization, and over 7,000,000 men available for military service. The War Department is also gathering information as to the facilities possessed by the different railroads for the transportion of troops.

POLITICAL BOYCOTTING.—Stephen Gilbert, a democrat, was appointed postmaster at North Haven, Conn., under the new administration, and the republicans of the town had never become reconciled to the change. They have determined to starve him out. The boycott was so effectual as to reduce to less than fifty dollars a quarter the amount received by Gilbert. A postoffice inspector is investigating, and the result will undoubtedly be that the money order business will not only be discontinued, but the office will be discontinued temporarily and probably permanently.

CHICAGO, Feb. 12.—A special from Milwaukee says: General Passenger Agent Carpenter, of the St. Paul road, has sent a circular to all passenger agents, saying: "The interstate commerce law, which goes into effect on March 31st, 1887, forbids the issue of passes or making of reduced rates to other than bona fide railroad employees (except as noted below), therefore, from this date you will not issue nor recommend the issue of annual, season, trip, or mileage passes or half fare permits to any person on any account, who does not come under the head of railroad employees (except as noted below), for any period beyond March 31st, 1887." This cuts off families of railroad employees, also newspaper men, hotel and theatrical people, etc.

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA, SUFFERS A GREAT LOSS.—Augusta, Ga., Feb. 12.—7 P. M. A terrible fire is raging here. The town is lit up from market to market, a distance of a mile and a half and everybody is wild with excitement. The fire department seems powerless to check the flames and a most disastrous burning is predicted. The splendid Masonic hall and theatre, where the fire originated, the Globe hotel and the stores of Daly and Armstrong and James G. Bailey are already gutted, and the Central hotel, J. B. Waite's extensive wholesale and retail stores, A. J. Genlep's shoe house, the Chronicle office and intervening buildings are seriously threatened. The fire broke out at 6 o'clock and is now raging more fiercely than at any time since the burning was begun.

COMPETITIVE DRILL AT WASHINGTON CITY.—The volunteer organizations of the United States will assemble in Washington City the last week in May. It promises to be a great affair. There has been no such gathering of soldiers since 1865. The Washington *Star* publishes a list of the commands that will enter for the drill, and we notice with pleasure that the South is well represented. From Alabama there will be six companies; from Florida, two companies; from Georgia, one regiment, one battalion and three companies; from Louisiana, one battalion and four companies; from Mississippi, five companies; from North Carolina, one regiment and four companies; from South Carolina, two companies; from Texas, four companies; and from Virginia, six companies. Arkansas has not reported.

Populous States like New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio will send many regiments each.

LOOK OUT FOR THE COMET.—According to appointment a comet, supposed to be the great one of 1880, ought to become visible in these latitudes within a very few days. Mr. Chandler, of the Harvard Observatory, says that its brightness is diminishing, as it is receding into space; but still, as it was spoken of as being of the first magnitude in the Southern hemisphere, it will no doubt be visible to the naked eye here, and should be looked for somewhat low down in the southwest directly after twilight. At Melbourne, Australia, the tail extended upward from the horizon about 30 degs., while the nucleus was below the horizon and invisible. There is some uncertainty as yet in regard to the exact orbit of the comet, owing to its close perihelion distance and the difficulty in obtaining exact observations; but unless some very material error exists in the observations, the comet should become visible shortly after sunset, and will set later every night. About the last of February it will not set until about 10:30 p. m.—*Wil. Star.*

THE COTTON CROP.

Final Report of the Cotton Crop for 1886.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—The final report of the cotton crop of 1886 shows the average date of closing and picking season, proportion of the crop marked on the 1st of February, quality of staple, price of seed and estimated product compared with that of 1885. The close of picking is reported to be the same as last year in the Carolina's and Texas, and one day earlier in Mississippi; two days earlier in Georgia and Louisiana; four in Tennessee and twenty-one in Arkansas. The late maturing of the crop extended the season slightly in a few states. Only in Arkansas was the season lengthened by an inability to pick the heavy harvest earlier. The returns of the proportion marketed made an average to February 1st 1885, of 1 per cent.; at that date about 5,550,000 bales had gone from the plantations. This would indicate a crop of about 6,460,000 bales, a mere trifle above the November indications of the rate of the yield.

The quality of the crop is superior. Rarely, if ever, have the returns of cleanness and color, combined with length of staple, equaled these just received.

The price of seed is low. Complaint is made of a combination of oil millers to reduce prices. Renters will sell at any price, sometimes as low as 5 to 8 cents per bushel. The best planters refuse to sell at these rates. The average in Mississippi and Louisiana is 10 cents, 11 in Arkansas, 12 in Texas and Tennessee, 13 in South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama, 16 in Florida. Feeders of cattle and sheep pay the highest rates.

Walter Bingham in Hiding.

RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 11.—Walter Bingham, the deaf-mute murderer, owns land in Mitchell county, and several weeks ago it was asserted he was in hiding there. A deaf-mute entered G. D. Ray's store, at Burnsville, Mitchell county, three weeks ago, and by means of a slate and pencil informed him that he wanted work. The deaf-mute was about twenty-five years old, neatly dressed and had an intelligent air. He was so nervous that Ray remarked, after the man left, that there was a man who had committed some crime. When told that Ray had no work for him the deaf-mute asked for food, and was sent to the kitchen after it. He obtained matches, saying he was going to sleep in the woods. He was offered money, but declined it. The next day, after he had gone, Ray was given a copy of the New York *World* containing a cut of Bingham. The moment he saw it he identified it as the likeness of the man who was in his store also identified the deaf-mute as Bingham, and a woman in Ray's kitchen, when shown the picture, said: "That's the deaf and dumb man who was in the kitchen yesterday." News was received from Buncombe County that the same deaf-mute was at the house of George Brown, in Leicester Township. A few days after he was in Mitchell County. Mitchell and Buncombe counties adjoin.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—A prominent Southern Democrat said yesterday: "The Northern Democrats are very much mistaken in their calculations if they think the Solid South will be back of Cleveland for a renomination. If he is renominated it will not be by Southern votes. You put this down as the actual strength of Cleveland in the South. He will have the solid Mississippi delegation and a part of the Louisiana delegation. He will not get a vote outside of that for renomination in the South. If by any odd chance Cleveland should be renominated you may be certain that such action would break up the solid South. I know of nothing that would be so absolutely certain of producing such a result." This same talker then went on: "Mr. Cleveland cannot be renominated. He will be beaten by the two-thirds rule which secured him the last nomination. I do not think he could under circumstances of the most favorable character secure a bare majority, but the rule I mention makes it absolutely impossible for him to have any chance. When the convention comes to meet the impossibility and impracticability of Mr. Cleveland's renomination will be so apparent to everyone that I do not believe his name will have more strength in the convention than did Hayes in the Republican National Convention of 1884."

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.—The 17th annual session of the Grand Lodge of Knights of Pythias met at Newbern on the 8th inst. Twelve lodges were represented, and considerable business transacted. The election of officers for the ensuing term resulted as follows: Grand Chancellor, N. O'Berry, of Goldsboro; Grand Vice-Chancellor, F. D. Mears, of Wilmington; Grand Prelate, C. D. Benbow, of Greensboro; Grand Master at Arms, E. M. Pavie, of New Berne; Grand keeper of Records and Seal, John L. Dudley, of Wilmington; Grand Master of Exchequer, R. T. Scanlin, of Fayetteville; Grand Inner Guard, B. H. March, of Salisbury; Grand Outer Guard, L. M. Dunlap, of Durham; Past Grand Chancellor, Samuel C. White, Raleigh.

Mr. J. A. Bonitz, of Goldsboro, was unanimously re-elected representative of the Supreme Lodge of the World for the four-year term ending 1891. Mr. E. G. Harrell, of Raleigh, is the other representative, whose term expires 1889.

Greensboro was selected for the next place of meeting, the second Tuesday in February, 1888.

"A MISTAKE."—The *Apalachian Philosopher*, of Jefferson, Ashe county, (the paper which, it seems, was the first to publish the story,) says in its issue of the 4th:

"The report that was current in town last week relating to Dr. J. O. Wilcox and ex-Sheriff Baker turns out to be a most villainous lie, the perpetrators of which should be indicted for slander and receive all the punishment the law admits of, if the lie can be traced to its proper source. Two men who came to town related the story in Mr. Rollins' shop, but whether they started the lie themselves we do not know. There was no difficulty whatever between the two gentlemen, and they and their families are good friends, we understand."

Saved His Life.

Mr. D. I. Wilcoxson, of Horse Cave, Ky., says he was, for many years, badly afflicted with Phthisic, also Diabetes; the pains were almost unendurable and would sometimes almost throw him into convulsions. He tried Electric Bitters and got relief from first bottle and after taking six bottles, was entirely cured, and had gained in flesh eighteen pounds. Says he positively believes he would have died, had it not been for the relief afforded by Electric Bitters. Sold at fifty cents a bottle by B. E. Sedberry.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

For Sale by B. E. Sedberry, Fayetteville, N. C.

The University.

Correspondence of the News and Observer.

CHAPEL HILL, N. C., Feb. 9.—About a week ago there appeared in the *News and Observer* a letter written by W. G. Randall, giving an account of his course at the University. It was published as an extract from President Battle's report and deserves the attention of our legislators who are now considering the merits of the University and its claims on the State treasury.

I was at the University when Randall entered, witnessed most of the scenes described in his letter and know that none of them are overdrawn.

But Mr. Randall's was not a solitary case. He made a manly struggle and met with the cordial sympathy and encouragement from faculty and students that they always give to a student of the University who shows an earnest desire for an education. Mr. Randall's career was perhaps the most remarkable, but many examples could be given where young men at the University lived on $3 or $4 a month and borrowed the money to pay tuition. Many country students did this.

By the way, the tuition is the big item with this class of boys. To young men of unlimited means, it is true, $85 is a small consideration, but to a man who boards for nine months on $40, it is quite another thing.

Nobody who has lived at the University and been acquainted with her students, could call it a "rich man's college." I have never seen a place where poverty and wealth came so near standing on equal footing. If a poor boy wants to get an even start with the world let him go to the University.

There are about twenty "University boys" in Raleigh with whom I met during my four years at the University, and I am sure that they will all corroborate what I have said. The motive that prompts me to write this is a desire to state a fact of which some may be ignorant, and one which they would be glad to know. Neither the masses nor most of our public leaders know how many young men of limited means have been enabled to procure an education by the aid received from the University. To one who has lived with the students, as I have, it is amusing to hear them called "rich men's sons."

I thought it might give information to some to read the above, which, together with a natural feeling of gratitude to my Alma Mater, is the only reason for this communication.

CHAS. D. MCIVER.

Miss Doug. Dick, a daughter of the late Capt. Jas. Dick, died at the family residence near the corporate limits, at 10 o'clock on the morning of the 14th.—*Greensboro Workman.*

If there is a general war in Europe—as now appears likely. Breadstuffs and meat will certainly advance. There may be some who recollect the activity in the flour market during the Crimean war.

Notes from Dunn, N. C.

By our special reporter.

Rev. J. K. Howell, of Selma, preached quite an interesting sermon to the people of this town last Sunday.

Rev. N. B. Hood, of Wayne county, will move into his new dwelling on second street, in a few days.

Messrs. Fowler and Rials are erecting two large business houses on Main Street, opposite Thames.'

Dr. E. T. Moore, after a few days absence, returned on last night's train, with his bride, from Cary.

Mr. Hall, of White Oak, was in town Thursday, looking for a place to erect a blacksmith and buggy shop, and an art gallery for his brother, who is now in South Carolina. He left with good impressions to return again shortly.

Plenty of fresh fish and oysters in market Saturday. Nice white shad selling at the low price of one dollar a pair. Quite cheap for the early season. There were shad in market to-day caught at Red Rock, five miles from here, in the Cape Fear. The first caught there this season was on the 10th; much earlier than usual. A good run is expected.

Our market is daily supplied with pork, sausage, chickens. eggs, &c., at reasonable prices. T.

Dunn, N. C., Feb. 15, 1887.

Harnett Court.

From the lawyers attending Harnett Court we learn that Judge Shepherd finished the State docket on Thursday. A good many cases were disposed of, none of importance. The case of Flora Campbell vs. Kenneth Murchison and others, which had been on the docket for the past thirty years, was brought to an end—the plaintiff being nonsuited.

A meeting of the bar was held on Tuesday and resolutions of respect to the memory of Judge Ashe were adopted and eulogies delivered by Judge Buxton, Messrs. T. M. Argo, D. H. McLean and the Messrs. Spears.

At the Farmers' Meeting on Wednesday Col. Polk, of the *Progressive Farmer*, made a capital speech. He advised the farmers to organize, to abandon the crop mortgage, &c.

Court adjourned Friday for a half hour or more on account of the high wind, which shook things mightily. The river was so disturbed that it was impossible to cross it.

Messrs. Z. B. Newton, H. McD. Robinson, Judge Buxton, I. A. Murchison and D. Rose, of Fayetteville, W. A. Guthrie, of Durham, Willie Murchison and J. D. McIver, of Moore, were present.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

RALEIGH N. C., Feb. 7.

SENATE.

The following were the principal bills introduced:

To incorporate the Wilmington and Sea Coast Railroad.

To establish and maintain normal and collegiate institutes for negroes.

To incorporate the Chowan and Southern Railroad Company.

The remainder of the session was devoted private bills.

To prohibit the sale of poisonous or drugged liquors and to appoint an inspector of liquors in each county.

Ex Gov. Brogden rose to a question of personal privilege and after reading an editorial in Wilmington *Star* on his speech against county government, denounced the editor of the *Star* by name. Which made him again the laughing stock of the entire House.

The following bills were passed:

To incorporate the town of Hot Springs, Madison county.

Feb. 8.—In the Senate the following passed: To incorporate the Wilmington Railway, and regulate solicitor's fees.

The bill to allow Henderson county fifty convicts for use in draining swamps, passed the second reading.

A resolution was adopted ordering the Adjutant General to prepare and publish a roster of North Carolina troops in the Mexican war.

Following were the principal bills introduced:

To increase the number of county students at the University so as to give each county three.

To prohibit Justices of the Peace from acting as commissioners.

To compel railways to keep agents at depots.

The following bills were among those which passed the third reading:

To incorporate the Maryland, Troy, Durham and Northern, Atlanta, Asheville and Baltimore and Roanoke and Southern railway companies.

The bill to aid the North Carolina and Atlantic, and North Carolina railways in building branch lines, was taken up as special order and passed the second reading. Other bills which passed their final reading were to remove the State Normal School from Boone to Sparta. A bill to prohibit the giving of free passes to State officers and Judges, and a bill to prohibit the sale of spirituous liquors outside of incorporated cities and towns were both made special orders. The house tonight held its first night session.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Feb. 9.—To extend the jurisdiction of justices of the peace.

To protect infant's estates.

To punish the resistance of legal process in certain cases.

To provide for criminal statistics to save expenses in appeals; passed third reading.

To incorporate the Wilmington, Onslow and East Carolina road.

The bill to allow a per diem for special veniries; tabled.

HOUSE.

The following passed third reading:

Incorporating the Atlanta Asheville & Baltimore railroad.

The railroad Commission bill was called up as a special order.

Mr. Lindsay's amendment that the commissioners shall not have the power to impose pecuniary interest on any railway.

Pearson raised a point of order that the question was a motion to reconsider the bill which had passed its second reading. The motion was reconsidered and prevailed. The bill came up for its second reading.

Overman moved to go into committee of the whole and cousider by sections. Lost, ayes 38, nays 47.

Holt said there was no necessity for the bill, as the inter state commerce bill covered the matter.

An amendment was offered to elect the commissioners by the legislature.

York moved to table. Ayes 47, nays 47.

The tie was broken by the Speaker voting nay. The motion to table was lost.

The House then adjourned.

RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 11.

SENATE.

Following bills were introduced:

To punish bribery of delegates to nominating conventions.

To amend the charter of Greensboro. Passed third reading.

To repeal chapter 405, laws of 1885.

The bill against employing persons under 21 years of age, &c., was tabled.

A motion to take from the table the bill to pay mileage for special services.

HOUSE.

A bill was introduced to releave the disabilities of W. W. Holden.

To incorporate the Planter's Railroad Company.

The railway commission bill came up on its second reading, and Osborn offered as a substitute that one commissioner istead of three be appointed.

Mr. Ewart accepted a number of amendments, among them one to strike out section five.

Mr. York attacked the bill and moved to indefinitely postpone the whole matter, on which was called the previous question, which was sustained, the result being ayes 60, nays 48. (Applause on the republican side.)

The County Government bill was taken up and Mr. Overman moved to indefinitely postpone. The result was ayes 55, nays 49. (Applause on the Democratic side.)

SENATE.

Feb. 11.—The following bills were introduced.

To abolish the June term of Catawba County Superior Court.

Bill allowing Vance county a representative was taken up and a wide discussion on the constitutional points followed.

The bill to support the Department of Agriculture was made the special order. The question of the postponement was widely discussed, but finally voted down. Ayes 13, nays 28.

Mr. Field's amendment, reducing the salary to $2,000 was carried and the bill passed its third reading by a vote of 33 to 8.

HOUSE.

The judiciary committee reported unfavorably the bill to relieve the political disabilities of W. W. Holden.

The following bills were introduced;

To restore to the people the right to elect county commissioners.

To incorporate the Polk county railroad.

The special order for the consolidation of the Rutherford Railroad Co. with the Charleston, Cincinnati and Chicago. The bill passed its second and third reading.

HOUSE.

FRIDAY NIGHT, Feb. 11.—The House again took up the bill to grant the State Board of Education 325 convicts for use in constructing and completing canals and roads in 13 counties in the eastern part of the State. The house came to a vote at 11 o'clock and the bill passed its second and third readings, by a vote 67 to 18, just as it came from the Senate.

SENATE.

Feb. 12.—Bills introduced:

To repeal section 290, vol. 2, of the Code.

To amend the charter of the Charleston, Cincinnati & Chicago Railroad.

To authorize the employment of convicts on the Charleston, Cincinnati & Chicago Railroad.

PRIVATE CALENDAR.

The bill to allow Vance county a representative singularly was reconsidered and referred to the Judiciary.

HOUSE.

The following bills were introduced:

To establish a printing office at the Deaf and Dumb Asylum.

To prevent extortion

To authorize Granville county to work convicts on the public roads.

Pearson introduced a bill to allow the people to elect magistrates and commissioners, the former to give $1,000 and the latter $5,000 bond.

The bill to repeal the stock law of Vance, Warren and Halifax counties, passed its several readings.

To establish a criminal and abolish the Inferior Court of Buncombe passed its second and third readings.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Great Sale
—OF—
Hamburg Edgings and Insertions!
BROWN & RODDICK,
27 Hay Street.

We are now exhibiting on our counters the
Largest and Cheapest Line of HAMBURG EDGINGS and INSERTIONS
Ever shown in this section of the country.
Made on the best cloth, and edges thoroughly finished—manufacturer retiring from business—and this purchase was made 40 per cent. below present market value.
Prices from 5c. to 45c. per yard. In all widths.

Great Reductions
—IN—
ALL DRY GOODS
that belong to winter wear. They must be sold.

YOU MAY RELY ON TWO THINGS.
First, WE HAVE COME HERE TO STAY.
And secondly, we will allow NO house in the country to undersell us. Our facilities for buying are second to NONE. Every article marked in PLAIN FIGURES. Give us a call and judge for yourselves.
BROWN & RODDICK,
27 Hay street.
Branch Store Wilmington, N. C. feb 19

Now is your time for
Plum Pudding
(every one says it's good.)
Atmore's Mince Meat,
The Rival Brand, at
HEADQUARTERS,
G. A. THOMSON.

MRS. BANKS
Has resumed Baking and Candy Making in the old stand of J. N. Smith's drug store. She expects the Northern Baker on Monday, 28th. Soliciting a continuance of the patronage of her many customers she will endeavor to give them satisfaction.
feb tf

A new lot of those elegant
PIN MONEY PICKLES,
put up by a Richmond, Va., lady,
—AT—
HEADQUARTERS,
G. A. THOMSON.

F. F. F. F. F. F. F.
REMEMBER, YOU WILL
Find First-class, Fine, Fresh, Flavored, Fancy
Family Groceies,
PROVISIONS, FRUITS, NUTS and CANDIES, at
R. T. SCANLIN'S,
Agent, No. 47 Person Street.
feb 3

FRESH ROAST
JAVA, LAGUIRA, BLENDED and RIO
Coffees,
Fresh ground when wanted, at
HEADQUARTERS,
G. A. THOMSON.
feb 3 tf

BUIST'S
Celebrated Garden Seeds.
WHY IS IT THAT
SEDBERRY'S SEED SALES
INCREASE EVERY YEAR!
Because he **WILL NOT** sell old Seeds left over, and the people know it.
"New and Fresh, or None,"
IS HIS MOTTO.
He has just received the Largest Supply ever brought to this market.
jan 27 tf

—IF IN WANT OF—
SPICES,
WHOLE OR GROUND,
Extracts and Essences,
Mustard,
DOMESTIC AND FRENCH,
PURE CIDER VINEGAR,
CALL AT
HEADQUARTERS,
G. A. THOMSON.

FRESH
Garden Seeds,
—FROM—
D. LANDRETH & SONS.
Not a paper of Seed in store at beginning of season, all old seed having been destroyed.
CALL EARLY AND SELECT.
H. R. HORNE,
jan 27 tf

—BUY—
YOUR NEW HULLED
Buckwheat,
Fancy and New Orleans Syrup, Fall Creamery Butter, Preserves, Jellies and Jams
—AT—
HEADQUARTERS,
G. A. THOMSON.

LAUNDRY, CASTILE and TOILET
S-o-a-p-s
PEARLINE, SAPOLIO,
Frank Siddle's unrivalled SOAP on hand constantly at
HEADQUARTERS,
G. A. THOMSON.

January has gone,
February is here,
And March is Coming!
—Beware of her winds!—
HAVE YOUR PROPERTY INSURED
—In the—
HIBERNIA, SUN MUTUAL
—Or the—
WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.
B. R. HUSKE, Agent.
feb 19 tf

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Published Every Thursday at 19 Green Street (Observer Building.)

THURSDAY.....FEBRUARY 17, 1887.

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Six months (in advance).....1 00

☞ No name entered without payment, and no paper sent after expiration of time paid for.

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Contracts for advertising for any space or time may be made at the office of the OBSERVER, or by correspondence.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

R. INGRAM—Groceries.
WM. JACKSON—Removal.
I. A. MURCHISON—Legal card.
M. E. DYE—New Spring Goods.
K. M. C. WILLIAMSON—A Card.
J. S. BREECE—Trees and Plants.
MRS. H. M. MC. COBB—Dress-making.
DR. J. A. HODGES—Physicians' notice.
MCNEILL & CO.—Almanacs, Books, &c.
T. W. BROADFOOT & CO.—Lead and Oil.
C. A. GAMBRILL MFG. CO.—See 4th page.
PEMBERTON & PRIOR—Additional Testimonials.
W. J. MCDONALD, JR.—Imported and Domestic Wines.

ABOUT TOWN.

The sweet violet is in bloom.

Friday was a blustering day.

Feby. 23rd is Ash Wednesday.

There ought to be a special Justice of the Peace for Fayetteville district.

SAVINGS BANK.—The bill to charter the Fayetteville Savings Bank has passed its third reading in the House.

Among the newly appointed postmasters for North Carolina, we notice the name of John X. Smith, for Edonia, is he a Democrat?

There will be a tobacco break to-day at the Flour Warehouse, the ringing of the town bell will announce the hour. Go and learn.

ELECTRIC LIGHT.—Mr. Wright tells us that he has procured the right of way and ordered his poles, that we are sure to have the electric light.

Mr. Sheetz is giving his residence a new coat of paint; it was terribly disfigured by the fire at the old Wagon Yard. The insurance company foots the bill.

One of the busiest places in town is the establishment of Walter Watson. Things move there. He has lately added a planer, and it is as busy as a bee.

We saw some beautiful trout on Saturday. One or two weighed over seven pounds. They were caught at Beaver Creek—with a net, we suppose.

Bennettsville, notwithstanding the freshets of last spring and summer, has shipped this season 10,066 bales of cotton; an increase of 3,000 bales over last year.

Street hands were busy cleaning out the town reservoirs last week. They needed it. Now there is plenty of water in case of fire, if we should be so unfortunate as to need it.

A scholar in one of our Sunday Schools was asked by the teacher, why Adam and Eve were driven from the Garden. He quickly replied: "I reckon they could not pay their rent."

Mr. Jno. M. Rose has the only correct roll of the Mexican war pensioners that is in existence in the State. He obtained it at Wilmington form the Adjutant General on his return from Mexico.

Don't forget that this is the day appointed by Mr. Geo. M. Rose, Chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee, to select suitable persons for Justices of the Peace. Recommend good and substantial men.

The work of cleaning brick, clearing away rubbish, &c., preparatory to laying the foundation for a new hotel, goes on briskly. It is encouraging to think that before long we shall have an elegant building there.

Mr. Thos. H. Pemberton, who has been connected for quite a number of years with the Express business, has been appointed conductor in the Pullman car service. Wherever he goes he is sure to make friends.

The cold wave signal was hoisted by Messrs. Rose & Leak on Saturday morning, and the delightful spring weather had to give way. Sunday was cold enough, ice of considerable thickness formed, and overcoats were mighty comfortable.

We wish we could see every site on Cross and Blount's Creek occupied by some manufacturing establishment. Now that work has commenced at the old Phœnix, and the Benbow site sold, perhaps attention may be directed to the others.

PINE LUMBER.—We have seen a letter making enquiry concerning our pine lumber. It is from one of the largest car manufacturing establishments North. The party desires to know about quality, quantity, &c. Mill men should advertise.

FIRE IN THE WOODS.—The heavens were brightly illumined on last Friday night, caused by a fire in the woods between this place and Hope Mills. We learn that much damage was done to the property of Mr. Warren Carver, John McLeod and others. Their fences were burnt, and much damage done. Too much caution cannot be exercised during this and next month. Carelessness may cause much damage.

Mr. W. A. Guthrie is attending Harnett court this week. He traveled the entire distance (40 miles) on horseback.

It is over 50 miles. Mr. Guthrie is an old cavalryman, and he thinks there is going to be war with England, and he is practicing.

J. D. McNeill is now using his cotton press to bale hay. He allows nothing to lie idle about him. Why do not our farmers pay more attention to cultivating hay, so that there would be no need of our using the Northern? There is no crop more profitable.

Cupid was busy Monday sending his pretty tinted and laced messages of love. The little girl's hearts were made glad, but the mistery—*Who sent it?* Was it Mr. So or Mr. So-and-So? It is a good old-time custom, and as it gives pleasure to the little ones, and some big ones, too, keep it up.

We have heard nothing of the meeting of the Overseers of public roads. Have they appointed some other month than February to meet? The roads need attention. We notice that the road near Mr. W. D. Smith's, which was so bad during the floods of last summer, needs looking after.

Dr. Haigh has erected substantial poles for his telephone from his office to his residence on Haymount. He has found it a great convenience. Why not introduce the system here? Wilmington, Raleigh, Charlotte, Durham and other places in the State use it to great advantage, in fact, now they would not do without it.

Among the list of names of those who obtained from the Supreme Court, license to practice law, we notice that of Mr. Isaac A. Murchison, of Cumberland. Mr. Murchison was presented to the Court at Harnett, by D. H. McLean, Esq., and the oaths of office were administered by Judge Shepherd. Mr. Murchison will make Fayetteville his home.

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.—We are convinced that now is the time to organise a Building and Loan Association. It will help build up our town. It will utilize the dollars of the rich and poor, and be to every member a source of profit. If any active man will take hold of it, there will be no difficulty in raising a sufficient amount to start. Who will inaugurate it?

Maj. R. M. Orrell has kindly handed us a plug of tobacco raised, cured and manufactured by himself. We hope he may be as successful in the sale as he has been in raising it. We cannot see why a tobacco manufacture would not pay here. We are now in easy and direct communication with the outside world, not dependent upon a home market. We think energy and push the only requisites.

HOPE MILLS.—We learn that this mill is in a flourishing condition under the supervision of Mr. Cotton, the Sup't. They are making Plaids equal to the best, a dye house 30x70 is now being built, so that hereafter the Yarns may be dyed at home instead of North, as is now the case. An addition to the Factory is now contemplated, and seventy-five spindles will be put in. The Factory is doing good work, running full time—doing a paying business. Everything out there has the appearance of thrift.

PHYSICIAN'S NOTICE.—We go a little out of the way to call attention to the Physician's Notice—for there is in times of affliction, if it be ourselves, or our loved ones, who are suffering, no visitor more welcome, and he always deserves a just reward for his merciful and arduous work.

The reduction of rates from one dollar and a half to one dollar per visit is a benefit to the patient, and as the charge now for perscription is the same as a visit, both patient and physician will be benefitted. The presentation of monthly bills is a step in the right direction, this should be universally followed, for it is much easier to pay the small, than the large ones.

CULTURE OF TOBACCO.—From a conversation with one or two gentlemen who ventured in raising the weed last year, we learn that although the year was a very bad one, and that they had to go to great expense in building houses, hiring overseers and experts, and had many difficulties to overcome, that they are satisfied that it is a better paying crop than cotton; and that good, bright tobacco can be raised as easily here as elsewhere. We have seen many specimens that would bring high prices in the Durham or Winston markets, and are convinced that our soil is adapted to it. Of course many are disheartened; first attempts do not always turn out well, and the raising of tobacco requires experience. Believing as we do, that there is money in it, (not millions) we hope a greater acreage may be planted this year, and that our merchants may post themselves, so that there may be more competition in the sales.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—A case of cruelty to animals was before Justice Cook this week, the first we believe ever tried before a magistrate in this place. The party was found guilty and fined. We are glad that the initiatory step has been taken to enforce the law, and we hope now the ice is broken, that all cases of the kind may meet their just punishment. The law is not generally known, so we publish it from N. C. Code, Vol. II. Here it is:

Sec. 2482. If any person shall wilfully overdrive, overload, wound or injure, torment, deprive of necessary sustenance, or cruelly beat or needlessly mutilate, or kill or cause or procure to be overdriven, overloaded, wounded, injured, tortured, tormented, or deprived of necessary sustenance, or to be cruelly beaten, needlessly mutilated, or killed as aforesaid, any useful beast, fowl or animal, every such offender shall for every such offence be guilty of a misdemeanor.

Sec. 2487. Any person who shall wilfully set on foot or instigate, or move to carry on, or promote, or engage in, or do any act towards the furtherance of any cruelty to animals, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

Mr. E. Liebeiman, the general agent of the old and reliable Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company, is in town, and from our personal knowledge we have no hesitation in recommending the Company that he represents as safe in every particular.

We are glad to see from the *Star* that our former friend and townsman—Mr. A. S. Heide has been the recipient of a handsome goldheaded ebony cane, presented to him by a number of the masters of Norweigian vessels, in testimony of their appreciation, for his many courtesies, and as a mark of friendship from the "toilers of the sea."

ROBINS.—The cold weather brought flocks of robins, much to the delight of the *now and then* sportsman. Quantities were killed in town and outside its limits. Some who were so unfortunate as to be caught by Mr. Byrd, were made to pay quite heavily. In one case where a fine was imposed, the sportsman missed the bird, but the Byrd did not miss the sportsman.

PORPOISE LEATHER.—Mr Sutton has sent us a specimen of leather made from the skin of a porpoise. It is a curiosity—soft and velvety—and, we should think, exactly the thing for ladies' shoes. This specimen is from the tannery in Dare County, the only tannery of the kind in this country. The English have been utilizing the porpoise hide for leather for some time. The porpoise trade of Eastern North Carolina is a considerable one.

DEATH OF DAVID A. RAY.—Yesterday a little after 2 o'clock Mr. David A. Ray, one of our oldest and most esteemed citizens, passed away. Mr. Ray had for months been feeble and lingering, and the announcement of his death will cause no surprise. He was one of the connecting links between the past and the present, being over 80 years of age. He needs no eulogy—his works and example are testimony sufficient. To the family we extend our heartfelt sympathy.

DEATH OF ROBERT W. SCANLIN.—Died in Fayetteville, on the night of the 10th inst., after a lingering illness, Robert W. Scanlin, only son of R. T. Scanlin. He was called hence when just upon the threshold of a vigorous manhood. Amiable and generous in disposition, he was beloved by all who knew him. It is sad indeed to record the death of one so young, and who looked forward so hopefully and confidently to the future. The afflicted father has the sincere sympathy of the community in his bereavement.

C. F. & Y. V. RAILWAY.—As a proof of what this road is doing, read what a gentleman tells the Durham *Reporter*, that there is a perfect rush about the head of the road, speculators taking hold of everything that there is any money in, says that even now, wagons are running all the time hauling to the road hickory, dogwood, persimmon and other timbers. The farmers in the neighborhood get $7 per cord for sticks 42 inches long, and for pieces 8 feet long they get more. At these prices there has been enough hickory and other valuable timbers burned in logheaps in Stokes since the war to have paid for all the tobacco grown on the land from which it was cut, and pay for the building of a railroad clear across the county.

COMMISSIONERS' COURT.—The Commissioners met on Monday, Feb. 7th; all present. Allen Davis, Thos. Jordan, Kelly Justice, John Artis and Ephraim Murphy were ordered to the Poor House. Allowances were made for 49 persons, payable in county scrip.

J. W. Ingold was granted license to retail spirituous liquor at the Overbaugh House. Three parties were relieved of poll tax. The Clerk was ordered to notify Justices of the Peace as to their duties under Sec. 906 of the Code. [This section refers to their duty in making returns of all criminal actions disposed of by them. The order is a good one, but authority questionable.—ED.] Several applications for aid were laid on the table.

Tuesday, February 8.

BILLS ALLOWED.

D. M. McDonald,	51	paupers,	1	mo.,	$80.75;
Wm. Culbreth,	4	"	4	"	32.00;
Hugh McCall,	1	"	1	"	1.50;
W. J. Kelly,	1	"	3	"	4.50;
W. L. Nunalee,	1	"	1	"	2.00;
M. J. Jones,	2	"	3	"	14.50;
Wm. Maxwell,	1	"	2	"	3.00;
Neill McQueen,	1	"	8	"	16.00;
A. Wicker,	1	"	1	"	1.50;
Simon Hales,	3	"	1	"	7.50;
D. A. McDiarmid,	2	"	3	"	9.00;
W. G. Hall,	1	"	1	"	4.00;
J. B. Hair,	2	"	1	"	3.00;
Myrover Bros.,	1	"	3	"	3.00;
Dr. J. A. Hodges, phys'cn,	1	mo. sal.,			35.00;
Dr. W. C. McDuffie, health officer,					30.00;
T. W. Broadfoot, med. for poor,					9.50;
" " " " Poor House,					8.65;
J. R. McNeill & Son, coffins,					10.50;
Chas. Bowman,	"				1.50;
W. T. Sloan, salary, &c.,					39.15;
D. M. McDonald, supplies,					17.04;
Rose & Leak,	"				43.34;
C. G. Cain, dockets, stationery, &c.,					22.29;
N. McQueen, Court House expenses,					23.80;
Benton & Decker, pub. rules Crim. Ct.,					4.50;
J. R. McNeill & Son, rep'rs. C't. House,					2.55;
Neill McQueen, jail account,					110.40;
A. B. Williams, jail,					4.50;
McNeill & Co., record book,					4.20;
Geo. Robinson, election,					8.05;
A. J. Bullard, repairs, Lock's Creek,					4.80;
J. O. Williams, lumber for bridges,					65.37;
J. A. McArthur, " " "					7.90.

Office of Constable in Flea Hill, Beaver Dam, Black River and Quwhiffle townships declared vacant.

All auctioneers are ordered to come forward and renew their bonds, &c., before March meeting.

Sheriff McQueen's tax bond for the county poor, schools and special, was received and accepted.

Jurors were then drawn. The list was published in last issue.

Personals.

Mr. J. C. Thomson we are glad to report, is slightly better.

Mr. J. C. Hooper has not been so well for the past few days.

Miss Mary Rosa Wetmore, who has been on a visit to her relatives in this vicinity, has gone to Raleigh.

Miss Lilly Rose, who was called home to attend her mother, who has been quite ill, returned to Baltimore last week.

Maj. P. M. Hale and daughter—Miss Janet Hale, who have been spending some days in Fayetteville, returned to Raleigh on Friday last.

MARRIED.

KELLY—JOHNSON.—On Sunday evening, Feb. 13, at the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. Kate M. Johnson, by the Rev. A. L. Phillips, Mr. W. S. KELLY, of Petersburg, Va., to Miss MAGGIE S. JOHNSON, of this city.

APPELL—HALL.—At Waco, Texas, on Jan. 31, 1887, by the Rev. Horace Bishop, Mr. CHARLES APPELL to Miss ELLEN P. HALL, of Fayetteville, N. C.

WILLIAMS—MCKAY.—At the residence of the bride, on Feb. 10, by Rev. D. D. McBryde, Miss HETTIE WILLIAMS, of Little River Academy, to Dr. ARCHIE MCKAY, of Harnett county.

DIED.

MORRISEY.—At his home, near Little River Academy, on Sunday, February 13th, Col. T. J. MORRISEY.

GENERAL FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

Corrected by Geo. A. Thomson.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1887.

N. C. BACON—		HIDES—	
Hog Round,	9	Flint—good,	11
Sides,	10	Flint—damaged,	5@8
Hams,	11	Dry Salt,	9@10
WEST. BULK MEATS—		Green,	4½
Sides,	8	IRON—	
Shoulders,	6	American,	3
WESTERN BACON—		Swedes,	5@6
Sides,	8½	LARD—	
Hams,	15	N. Carolina,	10
Shoulders,	6	Western,	9@10
BAGGING,	8@9	LEATHER—	
BEEF—		Upper, country,	35@40
On foot,	0 0@	Sole, Hemlock,	25@27
Dressed,	5@6	Harness, c'utry,	25@30
BEESWAX,	18@20	MOLASSES,	25@40
BUTTER—		NAILS—	
North Carolina,	20@25	(10d basis),	3.00
Northern,	30@35	PORK—	
COFFEE—		Fresh,	6½
Java,	23	Mess,	(None.)
Rio,	15@17	POTATOES—	
COTTON YARN,	85@95	Sweet,	40@50
COTTON TIES,	1.15@1.40	Irish—bbl.,	3.00
CHICKENS,	15@25	SALT,	85@90
EGGS,	10	SUGARS—	
FLOUR—		Coffee,	6½@7
N. C. Family,	(None.)	Granulated,	7@8
West. Fam.,	4.00@7.00	SHEETINGS,	6
FODDER,	75	SHUCKS,	50
GRAIN—		TALLOW,	5
Corn,	60	WOOL,	18
Oats,	50	SPIRITS—	
Rye,	85	Corn Whisky,	1.75@2.00
Peas new,	65	Rye Whisky,	1.75@3.00
HAY—		Ap. Brandy,	1.75@3.00
N. Carolina,	30@60	Pch Brandy,	1.75@3.00
Northern,	1.00@1.20		

Fayetteville Cotton and Naval Stores Market.

Corrected by A. E. Rankin & Co.

COTTON.—The market opened on Monday of this week at 9 cents, remaining on Tuesday and yesterday at the same price.

NAVAL STORES.—Spirits was quie yesterday at 33½ cents.

Rosin was dull, prices ranging from 55 and 65 cents for common.

Crude Turpentine—Hard $1.00, Yellow Dip $1.50, Virgin $1.75.

Wilmington Market.

WILMINGTON N. C., Feb'y 15, 6 P. M.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Quoted firm at the opening at 36½ cents per gallon, but without buyers, when sales were made at 36 cents—about 130 casks being taken at these figures.

ROSIN.—The market was quoted firm at 75 cents per bbl. for strained and 80 cents for Good Strained.

TIMBER.—Market steady, with quotations as follows: Prime and Extra Shipping, first class heart, $9 50@$11 00 per M. feet; Extra Mill, good heart, $7 50@$8 50; Mill Prime, $7 00@$7 50; Good Common Mill, $4 00@$5 00; Inferior to Ordinary, $3 00@$5 00.

Don't Experiment.

You cannot afford to waste time in experimenting when your lungs are in danger. Consumption always seems, at first, only a cold. Do not permit any dealer to impose upon you with some cheap imitation of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consuption, Coughs and Colds, but be sure you get the genuine. Because he can make more profit he has something just as good, or just the same. Don't be deceived, but insist upon getting Dr King's New Discovery, which is guaranteed to give relief in in all Throat Lung and Chest affections. Trial bottles free at B. E. Sedberry's Drug Store.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

I. A. MURCHISON,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
ALSO AGENT FOR
Sale and Purchase of Real Estate.
Office on Bow Street, - Fayetteville, N. C.
feb 17 tf

Trees and Plants
of almost all desirable varieties of **FRUITS:**
Home-grown and first-class.
At J. S. BREECE'S EXPERIMENTAL **NURSERY.** Catalogues free.
feb 17-3t Fayettevile, N. C.

PHYSICIANS' NOTICE!

At a meeting of the "Cumberland County Medical Association," held on February 3, 1887, it was unanimously agreed that the following *modification* of Fee Bill for professional services be adopted:

For every written prescription in office, one dollar; for every day visit, without mileage, one dollar; for every night visit, without mileage, three dollars; for every visit in country, per mile, one dollar.

For other charges, reference may be had to the Fee Bill in each physician's office

It was also unanimously agreed that all bills for professional services shall be presented for collection MONTHLY.

By order of association.

JAS. A. HODGES,
February 3, 1887. Secretary.
feb 17 2t

Lead and Oil.

We have just received the largest lot of
Brooklyn White Lead
—AND—
Linseed Oil
Ever Before Brought to This Market.

We bought in large quantities in order to get a **SPECIAL DISCOUNT**, and propose to give the trade **THE ADVANTAGE OF IT.**

You will find no trouble in selecting a color from our stock of

READY-MIXED PAINT.

We guarantee satisfaction. Call and see for yourselves at

T. W. Broadfoot & Co's. Drug Store.
feb 17 tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

R. INGRAM.

I have just opened, three doors below G. Rosenthal, on Person street,

A Full Line of
GROCERIES,

and am prepared to supply the country or town trade at the lowest rates.

☞ Call and examine.
dec 17-2t R. INGRAM.

Removal.

I have removed to Mrs. Lizzie McDonald's residence, near the new freight depot, where I will continue the business of Dress-making. Cutting and fitting a specialty.
feb 17-1t MRS. H. M. McC. COBB.

Piper Heidsieck Champagne,

AND FULL LINE OF

Imported Sherry, Port and Madeira Wines.

Fine Cooking Wines at $1.00 per gallon.

W. J. McDONALD, JR.,
No. 4 Green Street.
feb 17 tf

REMOVAL.

I have removed to
NO. 8 HAY STREET,
In the store formerly occupied by J. D. Brown, next door below R. M. Nimocks, where I will continue to keep a full line of

Dry Goods,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
&c., &c., &c.,

and where I shall be glad to serve my old friends and customers.
feb 17-1m WM. JACKSON.

FARMERS' AND PLANTERS'
ALMANACS, 1887,
At McNEILL & CO'S.

Also a full line of Books, Magazines and Papers. Also a large variety of Writing Paper and Envelopes, namely: "Finest New York Society Linen Note Paper," "Romanesque," "Shagreen," "Diplomat," "London Court Stationery" and other varieties. feb 17

A Card.

A announce myself a candidate for reappointment as Magistrate.

Respectfully,
feb 17-tf K. M. C. WILLIAMSON.

Frank Thornton

This time of the year has always been considered a dull season. To make February a busy month and to work off winter goods, I have reduced an enormous stock to

Prices never before heard of.

Fine Dress Goods.

Special attention is called to extraordinary inducements in Dress Fabrics.

Combination Robe Patterns,

At $2.75 to $7 each;
Worth from $5 to $15.

DRESS SILKS.

My offerings of the last few weeks have effected a great reduction in the bulk of these goods, though the assortment yet remains perfect. Ladies are earnestly requested to call early—the prices cannot long continue. If you don't need the goods right now, it will pay you to buy them and lay them aside for a while. Remember, ONLY 36 CENTS A YARD.

Hamburg Edgings.

There was sent to me last week, direct from the Custom House, in New York, a very large case containing a good many hundred dollars' worth of HAMBURG EDGINGS and INSERTIONS. I did not order these goods, but rather then send them back, I have decided to keep them and to mark them to sell at prices less than the cost of importation.

Ladies' Wraps

In all Styles are now offered at a small fraction of their real worth.

Blankets.

I have more of these than anybody ought to be caught with at this near approach of spring. Come and price them.

Through the Stock.

Everybody is invited to come and look through the stock and ask prices. You can find something that you will be glad to buy.

FRANK THORNTON.
feb 3 tf

THE BEST KNOWN
C-I-G-A-R
on this market, is
HEADQUARTERS BRAND.
HEADQUARTERS,
G. A. THOMSON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. | NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Prior's Rheumatic Remedy.

Before offering PRIOR'S RHEUMATIC REMEDY to the public we have thoroughly tested its virtues as a remedy in Rheumatism—both chronic and acute—Gout and kindred diseases.

Its Use is Safe; Effect, Speedy.

It is free from an opiate or any other remedy that will have a stupefying effect.

Rheumatic sufferers who have taken it are our best endorsers, as the following testimonials will speak for themselves:

Did All That Was Claimed for It.

Messrs. Pemberton & Prior:

Dear Sirs—Having used Prior's Rheumatic Remedy, and finding great relief from it, will cheerfully recommend to all sufferers of Rheumatism to try it, and use as directed, and soon you will find relief as I have. I feel confident that it did just exactly what was claimed for it, and I am all right now by the use of it. I am thankful that I can testify honestly to your Rheumatic Remedy as a good thing.

I am believing in Prior's Rheumatic Remedy,
Yours truly,
D. A. MCMILLAN.
Fayetteville, N. C., Feb'y 9, '87.

Found Very Efficacious.

Messrs. Pemberton & Prior:

Dear Sirs—Having been a sufferer for more than two years with Rheumatism, and never received any appreciable benefit from the various remedies used, until I procured and used one bottle of Prior's Rheumatic Remedy, since which time I have no recurrence of the pain. I cheerfully and unhesitatingly recommend its use to all Rheumatics.

Yours Very Truly,
ISAAC JESSUP.
January, 20, 1887.

More Relief than Any Other Remedy.

Messrs. Pemberton & Prior:

Gents—I take great pleasure in recommending Prior's Rheumatic Remedy. I have experienced more relief from it than anything I have ever used. Yours Most Respectfully,
MRS. THOMAS MCDANIEL.
Fayetteville, N. C., Feb. 9, 1887.

Only One Bottle Necessary.

Messrs. Pemberton & Prior:

Dear Sirs—Allow me to add a word in favor of Prior's Rheumatic Remedy. My wife was suffering with Rheumatism, and one bottle, I think, has cured her.

Respectfully,
JNO. T. MCKAY.
Fayetteville, N. C., October, 1886.

An Excellent Remedy.

Messrs. Pemberton & Prior:

Gents—Having used Prior's Rheumatic Remedy in my family with best results, I gladly recommend it to all sufferers from Rheumatism.

Yours Truly,
J. A. PEMBERTON.
January 20, 1887.

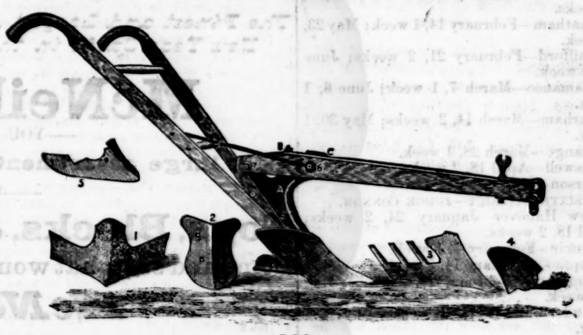
Pemberton & Prior, Sole Manf's,
feb 10-tf Kyle's Corner, Fayetteville, N. C.

New Spring Goods.

HATS, BONNETS, &C,
—ALL OF THE—
LATEST SPRING STYLES.
CALL EARLY.
M. E. DYE.

A. E. RANKIN & CO.

HAVE ON HAND ANOTHER LARGE LOT OF DAISY PLOWS.



—ALSO—
Watt Plows, Stonewall and Carolina Cotton Plows, Iron Age Cultivators, Double Shovels,
PLOW CASTINGS,
Hoes, Shovels, Spades, Hames, Trace Chains,
OLD HICKORY WAGONS
—AND—
CART WHEELS,
With a large stock of HEAVY GROCERIES. Almost everything the farmer wants can be had here, at prices to suit the hard times.
fed 3 tf

For Rent.

That new, desirable and conveniently situated dwelling, lately occupied by H. McD. Robinson, Esq., on the corner adjoining St. John's Church, Green Street.

ALSO,

The comfortable dwelling known as the Delaney or Epps House on the corner of Maiden Lane, next to C. F. & Y. V. Railway Depot.

ALSO,

The two large and roomy Stores recently occupied by me as Clothing Stores on South side Hay Street, an exceedingly desirable location. Possession given immediately.

FRANK THORNTON.
feb 3rd tf

TIN!

Another big drive in Tinware at
HEADQUARTERS,
G. A. THOMSON.

BARGAIN.

I have eight fine, large MULES, one good ROAD WAGON and one good TIMBER WAGON that I want to sell, to be delivered on or about March 1st, next. The mules are in good condition and the wagon in good repair. Terms easy. Persons wanting to see the mules in Fayetteville will please give me two days' notice. Leave your letter with A. E. Rankin & Co. JOHN MCDUFFIE.
jeb 3-tf

Split Peas!

The novelty and attraction. Have you tried them?

—FRESH—
Oat Meal and Pearl Hominy,
—AT—
HEADQUARTERS.
G. A. THOMSON.

Notice of Removal.

MRS. JOHN SHAW begs to announce to her friends and the public that she has moved her stock of

Millinery and Fancy Goods

to the Jamb in the Jas. N. Smith Drug Store (next to the old Fayetteville Book Store) on Market Square. She will be pleased to serve them at her new quarters, and is prepared to offer

Bargains in Millinery.
jan 27 1m

MUSHROOMS.

Olives, Chili Sauce, Pickled Onions, Mixed Pickles, Plain Pickles, Pickled Lamb's Tongue, Clams, Clam Chowder, Shrimps, Lunch Tongue, Ox Tongue, Salmon and Lobsters, at
HEADQUARTERS,
G. A. THOMSON.

Royal Baking Powder,
Soda, Cream, Carolina, Hartford Bread Preparation, Potatoes and Cream Tartar
in stock at
HEADQUARTERS,
G. A. THOMSON.

A. MOORE.
TOBACCO, TOBACCONIST GOODS,
Liquors for Medical Purposes,
Port, Sherry, Madeira and California Wines.
☞ Agent for G. W. Lawrence's celebrated Scuppernong Wines. dec 16-tf

Boneless Ham,
Pic-Nic Hams,
FERRISS' MILD SUGAR-CURED
HAMS.
RICHMOND AND HOME-MADE
SAUSAGE
always in stock at
HEADQUARTERS.
G. A. THOMSON.

Administrator's Notice.

The undersigned having this day qualified in the Superior Court of Cumberland County as the Administrator of the estate of Susan Newberry, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said estate to present them on or before January 21st, 1888.

Jan'y 21, 1887. N. W. RAY, Adm.
of SUSAN NEWBERRY.

And further notice is given that the heirs entitled to claim the real and personal estate of said Susan Newberry, are not known—and if there be any persons who have the right to claim said estate, they are requested to make themselves known.

jan 27-6t N. W. RAY.

Don't Despair.

From the Wilson Mirror.

Don't despair. All will be well. Even though the clouds of misfortune should throw a gloom over the very sunlight of existence and flood it with shadows both dark and rayless. Even though your friend, whom you have loved and trusted as your nearest and dearest brother, and around whom you entwined the precious garlands of affectionate worship, should turn away from you in the hour of your bitterest trial and suspense and leave you standing upon the shoals with wild rushing billows all around you, even then look up, and remember that the darkest night hath its glittering stars of trembling light, that the stormiest sea hath its blessed calm, and sweeter still, remember there is ONE who sticketh closer than a brother, and who will never desert you.

SUPERIOR COURTS.

Spring Terms, 1887.

FIRST DISTRICT—JUDGE AVERY.

Hyde—February 7, 1 week; May 16, 1 week.
Beaufort—‡February 15, 2 weeks; May 30, 2 weeks.
Currituck—March 7, 1 week.
Camden—March 15, 1 week.
Pasquotank—March 21, 1 week; June 13, 1 week.
Perquimans—March 28, 1 week.
Chowan—April 4, 1 week; June 20, 1 week.
Gates—April 11, 1 week.
Hertford—April 18, 1 week; June 27, 1 week.
Washinglon—April 25, 1 week.
Tyrrell—May 2, 1 week.
Dare—May 9, 1 week.
Pamlico—May 23, 1 week.

SECOND DISTRICT—JUDGE SHIPP.

Halifax—‡January 10, 2 weeks; March 7, 2 weeks; May 16, 2 weeks.
Northampton—‡January 24, 2 weeks; April 4, 2 weeks; ‡June 13, 1 week.
Edgecombe—†February 7, 1 week; April 18, 2 weeks.
Craven—February 14, 2 weeks; May 30, 2 weeks.
Warren—March 21, 2 weeks.
Bertie—May 2, 2 weeks.

THIRD DISTRICT—JUDGE J. H. MERRIMON.

Pitt—January 10, 2 weeks; March 21, 2 weeks; June 13, 2 weeks.
Franklin—January 24, 1 week; June 6, 1 week.
Wilson—‡February 21, 2 weeks; ‡May 23, 2 weeks.
Vance—February 21, 2 weeks; May 23, 2 weeks.
Martin—March 7, 2 weeks.
Greene—April 4, 2 weeks.
Nash—May 2, 2 weeks.

FORTH DISTRICT—JUDGE SHEPHERD.

Wake—*January 10, 3 weeks; †February 28, 2 weeks; *March 28, 2 weeks; †April 25, 3 weeks.
Wayne—January 24, 2 weeks; March 14, 2 weeks; †April 18, 1 week.
Harnett—February 7, 1 week.
Johnston—February 14, 2 weeks.

FIFTH DISTRICT—JUDGE PHILLIPS.

Granville—January 31, 2 weeks; May 9, 2 weeks.
Chatham—February 14, 1 week; May 23, 1 week.
Guilford—February 21, 2 weeks; June 13, 1 week.
Alamance—March 7, 1 week; June 6, 1 week.
Durham—March 14, 2 weeks; May 30, 1 week.
Orange—March 28, 1 week.
Caswell—April 18, 2 weeks.
Person—May 2, 1 week.

SIXTH DISTRICT—JUDGE CONNOR.

New Hanover—January 24, 2 weeks; April 18, 2 weeks.
Lenoir—February 7, 1 week.
Duplin—February 14, 5 weeks.
Sampson—†February 28, 2 weeks; May 2, 1 week.
Pender—March 14, 1 week; May 9, 1 week.
Carteret—March 21, 1 week.
Jones—March 28, 1 week.
Onslow—April 4, 1 week.

SEVENTH DISTRICT—JUDGE CLARK.

Anson—*January 10, 1 week; †May 2, 1 week.
Columbus—January 17, 1 week; March 28, 1 week.
Cumberland—*January 24, 1 week; *March 14, 1 week; †May 9, 2 weeks.
Robeson—January 31, 2 weeks; May 23, 2 weeks.
Richmond—February 14, 2 weeks; June 6, 1 week.
Bladen—March 21, 1 week.
Brunswick—April 4, 1 week.
Moore—April 18, 2 weeks.

EIGHTH DISTRICT—JUDGE GILMER.

Cabarrus—‡January 31, 1 week; May 1, 1 week.
Iredell—February 7, 2 weeks; May 23, 2 weeks.
Rowan—February 21, 2 weeks; May 9, 2 weeks.
Davidson—March 7, 2 weeks; June 6, 1 week.
Randolph—March 21, 2 weeks.
Montgonery—April 4, 1 week.
Stanley—April 11, 1 week.

NINTH DISTRICT—JUDGE BOYKIN.

Rockingham—January 24, 2 weeks.
Forsyth—February 7, 2 weeks; May 23, 1 week.
Yadkin—February 21, 2 weeks.
Wilkes—March 7, 2 weeks: May 2, 1 week.
Alleghany—March 21, 2 weeks.
Davie—April 4, 1 week.
Stokes—April 18, 1 week.
Surry—April 25, 1 week.

TENTH DISTRICT—JUDGE MACRAE.

Henderson—February 14, 3 weeks.
Burke—March 7, 2 weeks.
Caldwell—March 21, 1 week.
Ashe—March 28, 1 week; May 30, 2 week.
Watauga—April 4, 1 week; June 6, 1 week.
Mitchell—April 18, 2 weeks.
Yancey—May 2, 2 weeks.
McDowell—May 16, 2 weeks.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT—JUDGE MONTGOMERY.

Alexander—January 24, 1 week; June 13, 1 week.
Catawba—January 31, 1 week; June 6, 1 week.
Union—*February 14, 1 week; †February 21, 1 week; *May 23, 1 week; †May 30, 1 week.
Mecklenburg—†February 28, 3 weeks.
Gaston—March 21, 2 weeks.
Lincoln—April 4, 1 week.
Cleveland—April 11, 2 weeks.
Rutherford—April 25, 2 weeks.
Polk—May 9, 1 week.

TWELFTH DISTRICT—JUDGE GRAVES.

Madison—February 28, 2 weeks.
Buncombe—March 14, 3 weeks; June 20, 2 weeks.
Transylvania—April 4, 1 week.
Haywood—April 11, 2 weeks.
Jackson—April 25, 2 weeks.
Macon—May 9, 1 week.
Clay—May 16, 1 week.
Cherokee—May 23, 2 weeks.
Graham—June 6, 1 week.
Swain—June 13, 1 week,

*Criminal causes only.
‡Civil causes and jail cases only.
†Civil causes only.

PATAPSCO 1796 SUPERLATIVE PATENT C. A. GAMBRILL MFG. Co. BALTIMORE.

—THE—

PREMIER FLOUR OF AMERICA.

PATAPSCO FLOURING MILLS.

ESTABLISHED - A - 1774.

The value of FLOUR depends upon the ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS OF NUTRITION CONTAINED IN THE BREAD IT MAKES. Maryland and Virginia Wheat, from which our **PATENT ROOLER FLOURS** are chiefly manufactured, has long been conceded to be SUPERIOR to any other, because it has a BETTER COMBINATION OF GLUTEN AND PHOSPHATES. This fact is recognized not only in this country, but in the United Kingdom as well, where the **"PATAPSCO SUPERLATIVE"** COMMANDS DECIDEDLY MORE MONEY than any other American Flour. Ask your grocer for it. Also for

Patapsco Family, North Point Family, Orange Grove Extra,
Patapsco Extra, Chesapeake Extra, Baldwin Family,
Cape Henry Family, Bedford Family.

C. A. GAMBRILL MANUFACTURING CO., 32 Commerce Street, Baltimore, Md.

Represented by Mr. B. R. TAYLOR, Fayetteville, N. C.

aug 19 6m

COAL! COAL!!

Hard and Soft at Reduced Prices.

Stoves, Ranges, Grates, Franklins.

Full Line of Coking and Heating Stoves,

TIN WARE.

ALL GRADES BLACK AND GALVANIZED PIPE, BRASS STEAM FITTINGS.
TERACOTTA PIPE FOR CHIMNEY FLUES.

☞ *We are prepared for fitting up bath rooms for either Hot or Cold baths.* ☜

Tin Roofing and Guttering.

LARGE LINE OF STOVE REPAIRS, FIRE DOGS AND SHOVELS AND TONGS

Pump Pipe and Points for Drive Wells.

—Price of Work and Goods Guaranteed.—

feb 1 tf **McMILLAN BROS.**

—AT—

McNEILL & CO'S.

—YOU WILL FIND—

Plush Toilet Sets for $3.00.

—AT—

McNEILL & CO'S

—YOU WILL FIND—

Shaving Sets at $2.00 to $5.00.

—AT—

McNEILL & CO'S.

—YOU WILL FIND—

Writing Desks and Portfolios from 75 cts. up.

—AT—

McNEILL & CO'S.

—YOU WILL FIND—

The Finest and Largest Assortment of Christmas and New Year Cards in the State. Prices down low.

—AT—

McNeill & Co's.

—YOU WILL FIND—

A large assortment of Books for all ages.

—ALSO—

Toys, Blocks, &c., for Children

Come and see what wonderful bargains you can get.

McNeill & Co.

feb 3 tf

FAYETTEVILLE

WAREHOUSE COMPANY

—FOR THE SALE OF—

LEAF TOBACCO.

Sales on Thursday of Each Week.

A. B. WILLIAMS, President. E. T. McKETHAN, Sec'y and Treas.
feb 1 tf

SEED OATS AND RYE,

—THE BEST GRADES OF—

Flour, Coffee, Sugar, Laundry Soaps, Starch, Batting, Yarns, and

STAPLE NOTIONS,

CAN BE BOUGHT CHEAP,

—AT—

E. T. McKETHAN'S,

MARKET SQUARE, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
feb 1 1y

FIRST-CLASS

Blacksmithing and Repair Shop.

Horse Shoeing a Specialty, and done in the Best and Most Improved Style.

G. C. SCURLOCK,

Gillespie Street, opposite R. Burns' Livery Stable, Fayetteville, N. C.

jan 20 3m

Miss M. Chamberlain

WILL GIVE LESSONS IN

DRAWING, PAINTING and MODELING,

BEGINNING JAN. 17, 1887,

—AT—

MISS CHAMBERLAIN'S SCHOOL ROOMS,

Foot of Haymount.

Terms made known on application to her after January 12th, at that place.

jan 13 tf

Dissolution of Copartnership.

The firm of G. & R. Ingram was this day dissolved by mutual consent. All accounts due the firm must be paid to Greene H. Ingram, who will continue the business at the old stand. All debts of the firm will be paid by him. GREENE H. INGRAM,
January 18, 1887. R. INGRAM.
jan 20-1m

ESTABLISHED 1832.

CASSARD'S PURE STAR BRAND LARD

IS THE BEST.

Try It And You Will Use No Other.

For sale by the following reliable grocers:

D. H. RAY & CO., A. E. RANKIN & CO.,
WALTER WATSON, A. S. HUSKE & CO.,
S. A. PHILLIPS, J. R. VANN,
AYER BROS., E. P. POWERS,
B. G. HOLLINGSWORTH.

G. CASSARD & SON,

517 to 525, W. Baltimore Street,

Baltimore, Md.

Curers of the celebrated "STAR BRAND" mild cured Hams and Breakfast Bacon.

AGENT FOR FAYETTEVILLE:

J. M. BROWN.

The Racket Store!

The fight between the Almighty Dollar and King Credit waxes warmer. But we are equal to every emergency, and shall not leave the field of wreck and ruin until this old fogy credit system is smitten in the dust. These are fast times; an intelligent generation demands a system of merchandise that will give as near

Dollar for Dollar

as possible. We come to you with a system perfect in all its details, and our motto is,

"LIVE AND LET LIVE."

It is high time that our farmers (the bone and sinew of this mighty land) should look around them. Your lands are mortgaged, your homes in ruins; poverty and want stare you in the face. What is to be done? Why, oh! why should you not prosper as others who are following other pursuits? Can you not see that day by day you are sinking deeper and deeper in the mire which will eventually suck you down to ruin?

Listen to reason; shake off the galling yoke of the credit system. Go hungry rather than mortgage your hard earned-property and homes.

Your Cotton Sells For Dollars; Get Dollars For It; not merchandise from a ruinous credit system that skins your purse of its last penny and thirsts for hundreds more. We are here to sell goods and to sell at prices that will fill your hearts with gladness. But let us say this: Whether you ever buy one cent's worth of goods from

"The Racket Store"

or not, get out of the credit system while yet there is time; delay will ruin you, sure. We buy and sell for cash. Buy in ways that secures you the bargain and us a small and reasonable profit, which being rapidly turned and handed back to you in the same identical bargains, or better ones, repays our efforts nobly, and saves you 50 per cent. on the dollar. The tide of commerce rolls rapidly onward, and day after day the wrecks and ruin, wrought in almost every instance by this same credit system, is scattered upon its shores. Our buyers are always on hand to select the creams. We get them daily and shall give them to you according to the iron law of the RACKET: "LOW DOWN" bottom. We are here to build you up—your homes and farms—by saving you big money on the necessaries of life. You will find the Racket a blessing to you. A quiet harbor of rest from the oppressive yoke of a system of merchandise that scatters death and destruction broadcast over this fair land of ours, where abundance and plenty should be found. Shake it off, friends; shake it off.

The credit system will uphold you in spring-time, but turn you adrift in mid-winter. We will stand by you until you are freed from its oppressive hand. Call and see our stock. We are delighted to show them to you, to watch the expression of delight and satisfaction that spreads over the faces of so many who *did not believe*, but *do now*.

Very Respectfully,

The Racket Store,

Office 416 Broadway, New York. Fayetteville, N. C.
feb 10 1y

WALTER WATSON,

RAY'S CORNER, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Notice! Notice! Notice!

—TO—

Carpenters, Bricklayers, Mill Wrights Blacksmiths, Plasterers Stonemasons, and Turpentine Operators:

A FULL LINE OF THE VERY BEST

TOOLS

—CAN BE FOUND AT THE—

HARDWARE STORE

—OF—

WALTER WATSON,

Manufacturer of all kinds of

EDGE TOOLS,

GUNS, RIFLES, &C., &C.

—AGENT FOR—

Lafflin & Rand's Celebrated ORANGE and other brands of Sporting Powder.

☞ Orders filled direct from magazine ☜

—AGENT FOR—

Fairbanks Scales,

At Factory Prices.

A FULL STOCK OF

ENGLISH CAST STEEL,
PLOW IRON AND STEEL,
TIRE, BAND AND SHEET IRON,
HORSE AND MULE SHOES
HORSE SHOE NAILS,
CUT AND WROUGHT NAILS,

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

I am still manufacturing

The Old-Fashioned Wrought Plow.

☞ I am now to be found at Ray's corner, opposite my former store.
dec 2 tf WALTER WATSON.

A. GARRASON,

—DEALER IN—

HEAVY and FANCY GROCERIES,

General Family Supplies,

HAY STREET,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

aug 13 131-tf

THE

Aurora Watch

Is emphatically the best Watch made for the price.

—THE—

Aurora Watch

Is the most carefully and accurately made Watch, and is a first-class time keeper.

—o-o—

Warren Prior & Son

Are stockholders in the AURORA Watch Factory, and Selling agents for the AURORA Watch Co.

—o-o—

—SELECT YOUR—

WEDDING RING

—AND—

Bridal Presents

—OF—

PRIOR,

THE JEWELER.

feb 1 tf

Selling at Cost

FOR A PROFIT.

Merchant Mills.

As Corn Is Advncing Every Day,

A Regular Price List cannot be maintained.

All and everybody can feel assured, however, that the price of MEAL, FLOUR, etc.,

AT THE MILL,

will be the same as the ACTUAL COST of the grain, thus giving CONSUMERS the benefit of CARLOAD PRICES.

I have recently added two more sets of Burrs—one of them for Hominy—making five run of stones in the mill.

Capacity now, 300 Bush. per diem.

☞ Keep up the good work.

jan 22 JAS. D. McNEILL. tf

THOS. M. HUNTER, D. D. S.,

April 29, 1880.

OFFERS HIS PROFESsional services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country.

OFFICE:

North-east corner Market Square.

tf

ADVERTISEMENTS.

CLIPPER PLOWS.

We have already placed our second order for

CLIPPERS

during the month of January.

We have in our possession about one hundred recommendations for this PLOW, received from farmers in Harnett, Chatham, Moore, Bladen, Robeson and Cumberland Counties.

The Plow is Sold Under an Absolute Guarantee. Purchasers Run No Risk.

Call before you buy. If you can't come, write us and we will send descriptive catalogues. We are in the

New Store,

next to "Starr's Corner," where can be found a full line of

Groceries and Hardware.

A. S. HUSKE & CO.

jan 20 1y

E. F. MOORE

OFFERS TO THE TRADE

Guano, Acid, Kainit.

3,000 Bags Sea Fowl and Bradley's Guano.
1,000 Bags Acid.
1,000 Bags German Kainit.

Corn, Flour, Oats.

1,000 Bushels Corn.
1,000 Bushels Oats.
100 Barrels Flour.

—ALSO—

Bacon, Sugar, Coffee, Snuff, Soap, Molasses, Cotton Hoes, Tobacco, &c.

All of which will be sold at reasonable prices.

E. F. Moore.

feb 3 tf

TO-DAY'S FREIGHT.

FRENCH PRUNES,
EVAPORATED PEACHES,
TURKISH PRUNES,
MALAGA GRAPES.
HEADQUARTERS,
G. A. THOMSON.

HAYMOUNT NURSERY.

I can furnish Trees and Plants of any description, and will attend to or oversee the work of planting them. I am agent for the

LeConte and Kieffer Pears

and can furnish the

Bartlett or LeConte Roots

so they will not blight.

I am also offering a large quantity of the **Celebrated Crescent and Monarch Strawberries.**

☞ All at low prices.

C. W. WESTBROOK.
Address: Box 98, Fayetteville. feb 10-3t

Valuable Property at Auction.

Building and Lot on Person street, known as Starr Mills, lot 105x190.

Also, all the Cotton Machinery in said building, capacity 500 lbs. Yarn per day.

Time—February 21st.
Place—Market House.

feb 10-2t H. G. HALL, Agent.

U. S. PENSIONS.

The undersigned will prosecute claims for pensions for all Mexican Soldiers and their widows who, under the recent Act of Congress, are entitled to a pension. Also, Invalid, Increase and Service Pension claims of all Soldiers and Sailors, their Widows, dependent Fathers, Mothers and minor children. By a recent act of Congress, all honorably discharged Soldiers and Sailors, who served three months or more in the Military or Naval service of the United States, and are now, by reason of either mental or physical disability, unable to earn a support, are entitled to a pension.

The senior member of the firm has had four years experience in the United States Pension Office at Washington, which enables him to be of invaluable service to all persons who may have claims to prosecute.

jeb 3 M. N. & J. S. LEARY. 1m

Marine Insurance.

OPEN POLICIES

will be issued by the undersigned to merchants of Fayetteville who order goods directly from New York, covering their purchases by insurance from the time they are loaded on board steamer in New York until they are received in Fayetteville. Entries to be reported on blanks furnished for the purpose whenever invoices are received. All wholesale and retail grocers should have a policy of this sort.

Assets of Marine Insurance companies represented **$28,444,511.**

M. S. WILLARD,
214 North Water st., Wilmington, N. C.
Fire, Life, Marine and Accident Insurance.
feb 10 2t

To Mexican Soldiers and Their Widows.

The undersigned will procure pensions for Mexican Soldiers and their Widows under the recent Act of Congress. He has a perfect roll of the First Reg't N C. Volunteers, Mexican War, copied from the Adjutant's Books in 1847, and also a perfect list of the deaths and discharges from the same, which is the only one in existence out of the Department at Washington. Pensions procured or information given therefrom at reasonable rates.

JNO. M. ROSE.
Fayetteville, N. C., Jan. 25, 1887. jan 27-tf

For Rent.

DWELLING ON DICK STREET. Recently repaired and painted. Apply to
feb 10-tf S. J. HINSDALE.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

SALEM HIGH SCHOOL

ESTABLISHED 1874.

Huntley, Compton Co., N. C.

A Boarding School for both Sexes.

Location:

This institution occupies a central position in Stanson County—between the two Cobarras—11 miles west of Clinton and 24 miles east of Fayetteville, near the public road (mail route) connecting the two places.

Literary Department:

Instruction is given not only in the common school and academic branches, but also in a liberal *Course* of study to prepare boys and girls for their chosen vocation in life when they are men and women.

Music Department:

This department is under excellent management and is supplied with two pianos, one of the famous (square) and a new fine toned Weser Bros. (upright).

BOARD is excellently good, and at the very low price of only $6.00 per month, including room rent, lights, wood, washing, &c.

SESSIONS open on the first Monday in August and close on the third Friday in May. The Spring *Term* of the present session (after a recess of ten days for Christmas) will open on January 3rd, 1887. At present we have three teachers, and during the fall term have enrolled 74 pupils. Send for catalogue.

MARION BUTLER, A. B. Principal.
Huntley, N. C.
dec 16 3m

—TRY—

Cheese and Macaroni,

when you need a change; or nice

Chipped Beef Broiled,

carefully furnished at
HEADQUARTERS,
G. A. THOMSON.

LIVERY.

Excellent Horses

FOR THE

CARRIAGE AND SADDLE.

I have recently made additions to my stock of excellent horses for riding and driving; and ladv rides, especially, can be furnished with an animal of fine action and spirit, and at the same time gentle and safe. Comfortable carriages and buggies, an elegant and stylish phaeton, with good stock and careful drivers, give me confidence in a continuance and even increase of the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon me.

may 13 tf GEO A. BURNS.

RAISINS!

Valencia, New Crop, at 10 cents a pound

London Layers

always in stock.

PLAIN, FANCY and FRENCH

Candies,

Nuts

every variety, at
HEADQUARTERS.
G. A. THOMSON.

FOR SALE.

To make room for other shipments now due, I will sell

Tennessee Lump Coal

AT $6.50 PER TON, DELIVERED FREE.

—ANTHRACITE COAL—

of all grades at proportionately low prices.

Now is the time to place your orders with me, as I mean business. Prices of car load lots given on application. Orders for Lumber, Coal, Shingles, Wood and Ice will be promptly filled from

SMITH'S DEPOT,

Cor. Donaldson & Mumford Sts.,

where can be found my office as

REAL ESTATE AGENT.

Or parties desiring to buy or sell lands can address:

N. H. SMITH,

Fayetteville, N. C.

nov 25 tf

Wilmington & Weldon R. R

AND BRANCHES.

Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

Dated Dec. 27, 1886.	No. 48. Daily.	No. 40. Daily.
Leave Weldon	2 15 P. M.	5 38 P. M.
Arrive Rocky Mount	3 33 "	.....
Arrive Tarboro	4 50 P. M.	.....
Leave Tarboro	11 30 P. M.	.....
Arrive Wilson	4 05 P. M.	6 58 P. M.
Leave Wilson	4 03 "	.....
Arrive Selma	5 40 "	.....
Arrive Fayetteville	8 30 "	.....
Leave Goldsboro	4 54 "	7 40 "
Leave Warsaw	5 54 "	.....
Leave Burgaw	7 00 "	.....
Arrive Wilmington	7 50 "	9 55 P. M.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

	No. 47. Daily.	No. 43. Daily.
Leave Wilmington	8 50 A. M.	8 50 P. M.
Leave Burgaw	9 34 "	9 50 "
Leave Warsaw	10 37 "	10 57 "
Arrive Goldsboro	11 35 "	11 58 "
Leave Fayetteville	8 00 "	.....
Arrive Selma	10 47 "	.....
Arrive Wilson	11 59 "	.....
Leave Wilson	12 25 P. M.	12 51 A. M.
Arrive Rocky Mount	12 40 "	.....
Arrive Tarboro	4 50 P. M.	.....
Leave Tarboro	11 30 A. M.	.....
Arrive Weldon	2 35 P. M.	2 70 A. M.

A Freight and Passenger train on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday leaves Smithfield at 6 a. m. and arrives at Fayetteville at 10 a. m. Leaves Fayetteville at 3 p. m. and arrives at Smithfield at 6:50 p. m.

Freight and Passenger Train on Monday, Wednesday and Friday leaves Smithfield at 7:30 a. m. and arrives at Wilson at 10:00 a. m. Leaves Wilson at 3:25 p. m. and arrives at Smithfield at 5:30 p. m.

Passenger Train north from Fayetteville connects with R. & D. R. R. at Selma for Raleigh and Greensboro.

Train on Scotland Neck Branch Road leaves Halifax for Scotland Neck at 3.00 P. M. Returning leaves Scotland Neck at 9.30 A. M., daily except Sunday.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., via Albermarle & Raleigh R. R. Daily except Sunday, 6.00 P. M. Sunday 5.00 P. M., arrive Williamston, N. C., 6.40 P. M. Returning leaves Williamston, N. C., Daily except Sunday, 8.00 A. M., Sunday 9.50 A. M., arrive Tarboro, N. C., 10.05 A. M., 11.30 A. M.

Train on Midland, N. C. Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C. Daily except Sunday, 5.30 P. M., arrive Smithfield, N. C., 7.00 P. M. Returning leaves Smithfield, N. C., 7.30 A. M., arrive Goldsboro, N. C., 9.00 A. M.

Southbound Train on Wilson & Fayetteville Branch is No. 50. Northbound is No. 51.

Train No. 40 South will stop only at Wilson, Goldsboro and Magnolia.

Train No. 47 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily. All rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Bay Line.

Trains make close connection for all points North via Richmond and Washington

All Trains run solid between Wilmington and Washington, and have Pullman Palace Sleepers attached.

J. R. KENLY, Sup't Trans. JOHN F. DIVINE, General Sup't.

T. M. EMERSON, Gen'l Passenger Agent. tf
oct 21